Monday
19th November, 1956

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers )

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## Sixth Session

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
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(Part I - Questions and Answers)

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# LOK SABHA

*Monday, 19th November, 1956*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[ MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Fertilizer Plant, Bombay

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*137. **Shri Bansal**:
**Shri Gidwani**:
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**:
**Shri Ram Dass**:
**Shri Bishwa Nath Roy**:
**Pandit D. N. Tiwary**:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal for the establishment of a State-owned fertilizer plant at Bombay based on the Burmah-Shell and Stanvac Refinery gases and;

(b) whether any progress has since been made in this regard ?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)**: (a) and (b). The proposal is being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

**Shri Bansal:** This question has been raised on the floor of the House on a number of occasions, and every time we get a similar reply. May I know the nature of the difficulties which are standing in the way of Government taking an early decision in this matter?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: The initial target for production of fertilisers in the Second Five Year Plan has already been covered by the factories already planned. Since the food production target is proposed to be raised by the Food and Agriculture Ministry , it is possible that target for fertilizer production may also be raised .

**Shri Bansal**: May I take it that it is only due to the absence of a suitable target in the Plan that this plant is not coming into operation and the negotiations are not proceeding separately, or are there any other difficulties?



**Shri Satish Chandra:** The main difficulty has been about the revision of the target for the production of fertilisers. As the Food and Agriculture Ministry is examining that question, we have to await the outcome of the results of that examination. Another difficulty is that the proposed factory can economically produce double salt and urea. The Food and Agriculture Ministry is not yet sure whether these fertilizers which have yet to be popularized will be readily lifted by the cultivators in such large quantities. They are thinking over the matter.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** Is it a fact that it was proposed that the gas could be piped and used as industrial power, saving transport of large quantities of coal from long distances to Bombay?

**Shri Satish Chandra** : That can be done. In fact, Stanvac Refinery has entered into a contract with Tatas for supply of part of its gases for the production of thermal energy. That is however not the best utility of the gas because it can be put to more profitable use.

**पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वर्तमान उत्पादन जरूरत से कितना कम पड़ता है ?

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र** : जो तीन फैक्टरियां नाईवैली, नंगल और रूरकेला में बनायी जाने वाली हैं उनका और सिंदरी फैक्टरी का उत्पादन मिलकर, जो वर्तमान जरूरत से ज्यादा हो जायेगा ।

**Shri Gidwani**: Is it a fact that the Conference of Agriculture Ministers at Mussoorie recommended that steps should be taken for the production of fertilisers and, therefore, this proposal was brought in?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: This subject was discussed in the conference at Mussoorie, but the Food and Agriculture Ministry have not yet given us the clearance.

**Shri Bansal**: On the last occasion when a similar question was tabled, the reply was given that the Burmah-Shell Refinery was not willing to proceed with

the negotiations with the Government of India for the utilisation of waste gases. May I know if now any progress has been made over that situation?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: The hon. Member is referring to some answer given very long ago. Originally Burmah-Shell wanted to produce the fertilisers themselves in a factory to be set up by them. Later on, a few months ago, they intimated to us that Government may set up the factory and they would be prepared to sell the gases.

**Shri Bansal**: Has the question of price of gas been decided.

**Shri Satish Chandra**: Not yet.

### Atom-powered Locomotive

*138. **Shri Radha Raman**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Japanese Railway Research Bureau have completed a blue print for an atom-powered locomotive; and

(b) if so, the nature of the blue print and whether similar research in this direction was being made in India?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)**: (a) and (b). Japanese scientists have not yet reached a definite blue print stage in the production of an atomic powered locomotive.

**Shri Radha Raman**: May I know whether researches in India on the use of atom power have succeeded in using it for any such prupose or a similar purpose?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I welcome very much these questions relating to atomic energy, but I sometimes feel that they have no relevance at all. Hon. Members' anxiety outruns their knowledge of the subject. Atomic energy can be used for any power purpose when it is produced, whether it is for ship or for a locomotive or for any other thing. It has been used, I believe, in the United States in a submarine. It is used for heating purposes. It is used in the Soviet Union for normal pruposes of power. In Britain a big plant produces, I believe, about 50,000 Kilowatt and that has recently come into existence. So there is no theoretical difficulty about the use of atomic power that is produced. We do not produce it today. It is no good our sitting down and trying to run a locomotive with it. In the future, even when we produce it, we shall have to consider what is more economically feasible whether to run a locomotive by atomic power or by coal or by electricity. It is an economic question by far ahead and it is not much use for us to enter into these things when we are concentrating on the production of the energy itself.

### Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kallai

*140. **Shri A K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Kallai, P.O. Malabar District, urging an enquiry into the State of affairs of the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Kallai; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo)**: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The inquiry is being conducted into the affairs of the mills and further action considered necessary will be taken on receipt of the report.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan**: May I know whether it is fact that during the last four years the Mill has been running at a loss, and if so, whether it is due to the old and worn out condition of the Mill equipment?

**Shri Kanungo**: The report of the Working Party as early as 1950 showed that there are several mills which have got outmoded and dilapidated machniery, and this is one of them.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan**: May I know whether it is a fact that the grants of production, bonus, etc., to the workers of this Mill are deprived because of the condition of the machniery?

**Shri Kanungo**: The machinery and production being outmoded, naturally the production is low.

**Shri A. M. Thomas**: May I know whether Govennment have any plans to assist this factory to renovate itself?

**Shri Kanungo**: Yes, Sir. After survey and enquiry, applications for financial aid for rehabilitation of the machinery are entertained by the National Development Corporation.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan**: May I know whether Government have assessed the strain imposed on the workers in regard to their workload?

**Shri Kanungo**: The Survey Party is expected to do that.

### Central Silk Board

*143. **Shri Keshavaiengar**: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board propose to convene a conference of Secretaries of State Governments and the Heads of the respective departments of Sericulture; and

(b) if so, when, where and for what purpose?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)**: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to hold the conference in December 1956 at Calcutta with a view to discuss the question of expeditious utilisation of the grants given to the State Governments for the development of the Sericulture Industry.

**Shri Keshavaiengar**: May I know if the Government is aware of the enormously huge lapses every year of the amounts granted and paid to the various States for the sanctioned schemes? If so, were there any investigations into the poor progress of the schemes and what were the results?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: The responsibility for development of cottage industries mainly rests with the State Governments. As and when demands are received, grants are made by the Board and the Central Government. Attempt is being made to persuade the State Governments to spend those amounts.

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: Some of the plans sent by the State Governments are unduly held up in the Centre with the result that the money allotted by the Centre is not being spent in time. May I know whether it is correct?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: That is not correct, because even if some grants are sanctioned later, they are usually revalidated for expenditure during the next year.

**Shri Velayudhan**: May I know why this conference was held at Calcutta particularly when most of the members came from other parts of the country?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: The conference is held at different places on different occasions.

### Woollen Fabrics

*144. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices and other details for the purchase of woollen fabrics by the Trade Organisation of the Soviet Union from India have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the quantity?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2,50,000 yards.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: May I know whether the quantity mentioned by him is going to be purchased this year or whether it is going to be spread over several years?

**Shri Karmarkar**: I hope it is to be purchased immediately.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: How does the price of this deal compare with other exports to other countries?

**Shri Karmarkar**: I think it is a fair price.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: There is no question of a fair price. I would like to know how the prices compare.

**Shri Karmarkar**: What I mean by 'fair price' is this, namely, that the price is not disadvantageous but advantageous to the country and to the sellers of the stuff. What are the differences in the prices at which different exporters are selling to different foreign importers—that is much too difficult for me to say because we do not deal with them on a State trading basis.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: May I know whether the Government of the USSR has expressed its willingness to have contracts for other years also?

**Shri Karmarkar**: It is more than what I can say at the moment but we do hope that they will purchase cloth in the future also.

**Dr. Rama Rao**: May I request that I may be permitted to put Q. No. 141? You were pleased to call my name but it was not in the printed list.

**Mr. Speaker**: The hon. Member may await his turn.

### Central Minimum Wages Advisory Board

*145. **Shri Bahadur Singh**:
**Shri K. S. Rao**:
**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain recommendations were made by the "Central Minimum

Wages Advisory Board" regarding the fixation of hours of work and rest intervals for agricultural labour; and

(b) whether the recommendations made by the Board have been accepted?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali)**: (a) Yes.

(b) The consensus of opinion at the third meeting of the Board was that there need not be any exemption in the matter of fixation of hours of work and rest intervals in the case of agricultural employment. The recommendation has been brought to the notice of State Governments for their consideration.

**Shri Bahadur Singh**: What were the recommendations of the Board regarding the registration of the employees of agricultural labour and what is the limit of holding for that purpose?

**Shri Abid Ali**: Workers employed in farms below ten acres need not be registered. That was the recommendation.

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: What decision has been taken regarding the non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in many of the States?

**Shri Abid Ali**: This is administered by the State Governments. If any particular incident is brought to our notice, we shall communicate to them.

**Shri Veeraswamy**: May I know whether the State Governments have accepted these recommendations?

**Shri Abid Ali**: This was communicated to them only recently.

**Shri Dhusiya**: May I know whether these recommendations are applicable to Government farms only or to all farms.

**Shri Abid Ali**: All farms.

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar**: What are the recommendations that have been made?

**Shri Abid Ali**: There need not be any exemption in the matter of fixation of hours of work — that was the recommendation made.

## Pakistan Foreign Minister's Statement

*146. **Shri D.C. Sharma:**
**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
**Shri Gidwani:**
**Pandit D.N. Tiwary:**
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Shri Gadilingana Gowd:**
**Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:**
**Shri Bansal:**
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
**Shri R.P. Garg:**
**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had sent a letter to the Prime Minister of Pakistan protesting against the allegations made against India by the Pakistan Foreign Minister in a statement on the 4th October, 1956; and

(b) if so, whether any reply has so far been received from Pakistan to that letter?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan)**: (a) Yes, Sir. A message pointing out the inaccuracies in Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement and stressing the facts was sent to the Pakistan Prime Minister on 5th October.

(b) No, Sir.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: May I know what efforts have been made by the External Affairs Ministry:

(a) to counter-act the propaganda in India and

(b) to counter-act the propaganda which Pakistan is carrying on in West Asia in particular and in other countries of the world in general?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)**: I think that, if the hon. Member carefully reads the news published in the newspapers, he will realise that the efforts of Pakistan had been remarkably unsuccessful.

**पण्डित ठा० ना० तिवारी**: चूंकि पाकिस्तान बराबर हम लोगों के खिलाफ़ हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ़ प्रचार करता रहता है, यहां तक कि जैनोसाइड (जातिद्रोही) का चार्ज (आरोप) हम पर लगाता है, तो जब पाकिस्तान में ऐसी हालत है कि हिन्दुओं का वहां रहना

असम्भव हो गया है तो क्या हम लोगों की तरफ से कोई ऐसा प्रचार है जिससे पाकिस्तान की बातें संसार के सामने लाई जा सकें या केवल एकतरफा प्रेम ही चलता रहेगा ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू** : यह बातें रोज हमारी तरफ से होती हैं, औरों की तरफ से होती हैं, ऐसा तो है नहीं कि होती नहीं हैं और हमारी तरफ से काफ़ी कामयाबी के साथ होती हैं । यह सही बात है कि जो तरीक़ा पाकिस्तान का है इन बातों को पेश करने का वह तरीक़ा हमारा नहीं है ।

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Arising out of the answer given about the papers of Pakistan has the attention of the Prime Minister been drawn to the editorials of some of these papers alleging that the rejection of the Pakistani forces by Egypt is due to the influence of India over Egypt?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru** : Yes, sir. That is completely wrong. Any decision taken in that regard is taken by the Egyptian Government. India has had no say in the matter nor does it wish to interfere in it. Nobody can presume to say that Egyptian policy is laid down at the suggestion of India.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I want to know the remedy. What is the remedy for such unfounded allegations and scurrilous propaganda against India while India is doing her best for world peace?

**Shri R. P. Garg:** May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that the Muslim League also made similar allegation in Karachi and its delegation made some efforts to meet some of the heads of the foreign missions to demand a separate homeland for Indian Muslims?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru** : We did see a report in the papers.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** What do the archives of the Government say about the present Foreign Minister of Pakistan Foroze Khan Noon? Is Government aware that in 1945, he made a very loud declaration at a Muslim League meeting in Delhi itself that, if the British Government did not concede the Pakistan demand, they would go into the arms of Soviet Russia?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon. Members' memory is long enough not to be refreshed by me.

**Shri Gidwani:** Has the Government of India lodged a protest against the demonstration outside the office of the Indian High Commission and the residents of the staff of the Mission in Karachi and the burning of the effigy of the Prime Minister of India after being taken in procession with some of the Muslim Leaguers in front of that procession? If so what has been the reply?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** News of this arrived. The Prime Minister was not greatly alarmed at this news and did not attach much importance to it except to point out to the Prime Minister of Pakistan that, while he had no objection to his effigy being burnt or dealt with in any other way, this kind of a thing did not create a good impression on the people of India :

**Central Sericulture Research Station**

*147. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1073 on the 14th August, 1956, and state :

(a) whether the Central Sericulture Research Station at Berhampore in West Bengal has since been made permanent; and

(b) if so, from which date?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) and (b). Orders declaring the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, permanent have been issued on the 6th November, 1956.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** May I know whether this means that all the employees of this research station who had been declared quasi-permanent from 1949 will become permanent automatically? How is their service condition going to be affected by this order?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The question has already been examined and some of the staff declared permanent.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** May I know what proportion of the staff is going to be declared permanent on the station having been made permanent?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** I have not got all the figures here. Out of 31 posts of class IV employees, eighteen have already been declared permanent.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** What about the other posts?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** About the other posts I cannot say off-hand. The question is being examined.

**Postage on Book Packets**

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*149. { **Shri D.C. Sharma:**
**Shri Dabhi:**
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1411 on the 25th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed consideration of the Report of the Committee set up to increase the postage on book packets: and

(b) if so, what is the decision thereon?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the Report of the Committee which was set up to recommend to Government *inter alia*, the rates of postage to be prescribed for the transmission of "Books" in the inland post as distinguished from all other printed matter which may be allowed transmission at book packet rates. This Report is under the consideration of Government, and a decision is expected to be taken very shortly.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि भारतवर्ष के प्रकाशकों ने जो यह मांग रखी है कि रेट घटा दिये जायें, उससे विभाग को कितनी हानि होने की आशंका है ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम** : जब इस तरह की मांग आई, उसी के बाद यह कमेटी बनाई गई थी । कमेटी की सिफारिशें आ गई हैं और उन सिफारिशों में रेट घटाने की भी कुछ बात है । उसका असर क्या होगा, इसी बात की जांच की जा रही है ।

**International Tea Agreement**

*150. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 774 on the 6th August, 1956 and state the exportable quota of tea fixed for India under the New International Tea Agreement?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** The International Tea Agreement expired on 31st March, 1955. Its extension is still under negotiation.

2. In pursuance of Section 19 of the Tea Act, 1953, Government have authorised Tea Board to make a provisional allotment of export quota to tea estates to the extent of 50 per cent. of the crop basis.

**Shri Hem Raj:** If the export quota is increased, may I know whether there will be any extension in the area under tea cultivation and, if so, how will that be spread over the different States?

**Shri Kanungo:** No; even with the best increase on export quota there won't be any necessity of increasing the tea acreage as such.

**Shri Dhusiya:** In that case will the price of tea in India be enhanced?

**Shri Kanungo:** No, Sir.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** May I know whether it is under the consideration of Government to change or abolish this export quota system?

**Shri Kanungo:** There has been a recommendation to that effect by the Plantation Enquiry Committee and the matter is under consideration.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** In view of the fact that new tea-growing areas have come up in the world — East Africa and Rhodesia — whereby the place of India as a tea-growing country is going down day by day, is it realised that the linking of percentage with the production of tea is to the disadvantage of India and, therefore, should be revised?

**Shri Kanungo:** The hon. Member's assumption is not correct, because the quality and quanity of tea that we export is holding the round and we hope that in future also it will hold the ground.

**Shri Velayudhan:** Apart from the 50 per cent quota reserved for export of tea from India, is there any demand for additional quota to be exported from the Indian tea growers?

**Shri Kanungo:** The final quotas will be released when the crop assessments are made.

**Shri Kasliwal:** The hon. Minister for Commerce said only yesterday that tea prices were rising. May I know whether the rise in tea prices is in any way going to affect the export?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** I think the hon. Minister for Consumer Industries requires notice on that question.

**Atom for Peace Conference**

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*151. { **Shri Ram Krishan :**
**Shri D. C. Sharma :**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the action taken by Government to implement the decisions taken at the Atom for Peace Conference held in Bombay on the 24th July, 1956?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 49].

**Shri Ram Krishan:** May I know the number of persons so far trained in this country?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am sorry, I have not got that information at my disposal.

**Shri Kamath:** Is the hon. Prime Minister aware that by an ironic coincidence the Soviet Union had another test explosion on the morrow of the debate in this House on Friday and if so, may I know to what extent such test explosions are consistent with Soviet Russia's adherence to the grand doctrine of Panchsheel, considering, especially, that the Prime Minister the other day said that the choice before the world is the choice between hydrogen bomb and Panchsheel?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not quite know what it has to do with this Conference, but as the hon. Member has put this question, we have seen his in the newspapers. We do not know anything more about it. We regret any explosion and the unfortunate fact is that none of the major countries, which are capable of having these test explosions, agrees to stop them.

**Shri Kamath:** May I ask a question for clarification, Sir? My point was not about all the big powers, but of these big powers it is only, so far as I am aware, the Soviet Union which has declared its adherence to Panch Sheel and not the other powers.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think directly it has much to do with Panch Sheela. Of course, any such thing is objectionable in our opinion, but I do not know whether Panch Shila comes in exactly in regard to test explosions.

**Shri Kamath:** My point was.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am going to the next question.

**Shri Velayudhan:** I have got two questions, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No more questions on this.

**Shri Kamath:** We will take it up later on, Sir.

**Recovery of Abducted Persons**

*153. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of abducted women having one or more than one child who have been reovered from India and Pakistan during 1955-56.

(b) whether all the children were sent away with their mothers to respective countries; and

(c) if not, what suitable arrangements have been made for the maintenance etc., in the respective countries?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 50.]

(b) Not in all cases.

(c) So far as India is concerned, children left behind by their mothers are, in most cases, restored to their abductor-fathers but a few, who were not claimed by their abductor fathers or other relations, have been sent to the Children's National Institute, Allahabad, to be brought up at Government expense. We have no precise information regarding Pakistan, but, as far as we are aware, children left behind by their mothers are, in most cases, restored to their abductor-fathers in Pakistan.

**Shri R. P. Garg:** May I know whether these abducted women having one child or more, who had reconciled to their fate and did not want to leave India, have been forcibly recovered and sent to the other country?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I think the information, which is in the possession of the hon. Member, is not correct. No woman, whether with child or without child, has been sent across to Pakistan against her will.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know the steps that have been taken by the Government of India to recover abducted persons from non-agreed areas such as Azad Kashmir and other areas?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Recoveries are taking place from those areas. Recoveries are taking place from the so called "Azad Kashmir" area also.

**Shri Krishnacharaya Joshi:** May I know the total number of abducted women recovered so far in India and Pakistan?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I have re-recently circularised a small brochure giving the progress in the recovery and restoration of abducted women. If the hon. Member will have a look at this dak he will have all the information from this little pamphlet.

### Educated Unemployed

*154. **Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken on the scheme prepared for educated unemployed by the Travancore-Cochin State, and -

(b) whether any concrete work or project has been undertaken for the same?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) It has been decided to set up some pilot projects based on the recommendations of the Study Group on Educated Unemployed. Such schemes of the State Government as fall within the purview of these pilot projects are being considered by Government.

(b) Under one of the schemes, Production Centres at Tiruvella and Ettumanur are being set up.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know how many such production centres are there, how many educated unemployed people will be absorbed in them and is there any specific scheme by which a certain number of unemployed will be absorbed in these centres?

**Shri Abid Ali:** In these two particular places about 700 educated unemployed will be given work.

**Shri Velayudhan:** In view of the magnitude of the unemployment problem which is increasing day by day in the State, is there any other large-scale scheme for absorbing these unemployed people in the State itself?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Some more schemes are under consideration.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know whether the Government have in their possession statistics to show the total number of educated unemployed in that State?

**Shri Abid Ali:** No, Sir.

### Giridih Collieries

*155. **Shri Nageshwar Prashad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to ste up speedy extraction of 'A' grade hig quality coal from lower Kurhurbaree seam in Giridih Collieries after acceptance of the recommendation made in this direction by the Technical Committee on Giridih Collieries;

(b) what principles have been laid down to absorb surplus lobour of the collieries; and

(c) how many hands have been absorbed so far after the report of the Technical Committee?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Depillaring operations have been commenced in Kolimaran pit.

(ii) Pillar extraction is being started in Jubilee pit.

(iii) The output is being increased by quicker recovery wherever possible, consistent with safety.

(b) and (c): All the surplus workers are being continued for the present. It is too early to say how many of the surplus workers have been or can be absorbed as a result of the implementation of the Technical Committee's recommendations.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** As far as my knowledge goes, about a thousand surplus workers are still waiting for employment and they were assured that when production would be stepped up, they would be absorbed. May I know specifically how many of these persons have been absorbed up till now and what is the principle observed in the matter of absorbing them?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** There are about 750 surplus workers in the Giridih collieries and not a thousand as the hon. Member says. Out of this number, 93 are medically unfit and have to be retrenched. Because a case is pending before the industrial tribunal, no step has been taken. It is possible that a lot of these workers will be absorbed as the production is stepped up in this colliery.

### डाक तथा तार कर्मचारी

*१५६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या संचार मंत्री ३० जुलाई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४९८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन मूल सिद्धान्तों के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है जिनके आधार पर डाक तथा तार विभाग

के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें राजनैतिक कारणों पर निकाल दिया गया था, नौकरी दी जाने वाली है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : अभी नहीं ।

**श्री अक्त दर्शन** : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन कर्मचारियों को सन् १९४२ के आन्दोलन में नौकरी से अलग किया गया था और स्वाधीनता मिले हुए भी नौ वर्ष से अधिक का समय हो गया है, तो इनके मामलों का निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम** : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य को यह ज्ञात है कि १९४९ में गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय कर लिया था कि जो लोग राजनैतिक कारणों से अपनी नौकरी से हटाये गये थे, उनको कोई दूसरा काम दिया जाए और इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार कुछ लोगों को काम मिला है । अभी जो हम होम मिनिस्ट्री (गृह मंत्रालय) के साथ बात कर रहे हैं वह तो उसको और भी उदार बनाने के लिए है । यह निर्णय तो १९४९ में ही ले लिया गया था और उसके अनुसार बहुत से लोगों को नौकरी पर लगाया जा चुका है ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि जो थोड़े बहुत कर्मचारियों को दुबारा नौकरी पर लगाया गया है उनकी पैन्शन और उनकी सीनीयौरिटी (ज्येष्ठता) नए सिरे से प्रारम्भ की जा रही है जिसकी वजह से वे बहुत नुक्सान में हैं ? यदि मालूम है, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्टीकरण करने का गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम** : मैं तो ऐसा समझता था कि माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम है कि जो लोग नौकरी पर लगाए गये हैं उनको रिइन्स्टेट (पुराने पद पर रखना) नहीं किया गया है बल्कि रिएम्प्लाय (पुनर्नियुक्त) किया गया है और रिएम्प्लायमेंट के साथ साथ जो बातें चलती हैं वे उनके सा[illegible] भी चलती हैं ।

**Trade with South Viet-Nam**

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*158. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das** :
**Shri Ram Krishan** :

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether, any, and if so what steps have so far been taken to encourage and promote trade between India and South Viet-Nam;

(b) whether the market for Indian goods in South Viet-Nam has been explored;

(c) if so, the result of such exploration; and

(d) whether any trade agreement is under negotiation?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar)** (a) to (c). The Government of South Viet-Nam and India have agreed to accord to each other Most-Favoured Nation treatment in respect of their tariffs. The Market for Indian goods in South Viet-Nam has been explored in discussions with the South Viet-Nam Trade Delegation which visited India in August, 1956. As a result of these discussions lists of commodities available for export from either country have been drawn up and publicised. The question of grant of import licences for import of goods from India is being discussed by our representative in South Viet-Nam with the authorities concerned.

(d) No, Sir.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** : May I know what are the new articles and commodities over which the discussions have been taking place now, between India and South Viet-Nam?

**Shri Karmarkar** : In respect of exports, our main exports to these territories were jute manufactures, tobacco (manufactured) and boots and shoes. Now, the Delegation went round all the principal industrial centres and they were making their choice regarding the articles to be imported. I am happy to tell the House that we do expect a sizable trade under the circumstances, subject to limitations, with South Viet-Nam.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** : May I know whether there has been an appreciable increase in the quantity of export after the visit of the Trade Mission from South Viet-Nam?

**Shri Karmarkar** : Yes, Sir. That is our hope.

**Shri Kamath** : Is there any truth in recent press reports to the effect that the Government of South Viet-Nam has

imposed ban, complete or partial, on Indian traders participation in that country's trade? Have the Indian traders in that country been discriminated against, in any manner, by the South Viet-Nam Government?

**Shri Karmarkar** : We have no such information. I do hope that the apprehensions of the hon. Member are not well-grounded. In fact, the South Viet-Nam Trade Delegation, so far as we could see, has gone all out to establish very cordial relationships with us.

**Shri Kamath** : I submit the Minister is wholly wrong.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** : May I add to my colleague's answer? The new regulations issued by the South Viet-Nam Government, in a sense, cover everybody. On enquiry, we learnt that they do not affect Indian traders there. Indian traders are relatively big traders and most of those regulations are meant for the small people. Therefore, in effect, so far as our information goes, they do not affect the Indians.

**Shri Kamath** : Am I to understand that the big traders have been discriminated against; and not the small traders? I could not follow.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I am merely saying that they have issued certain regulations with regard to people having very small shops, etc. That is, they want the Cambodians to have them instead of foreigners. There are some rules like this. Therefore, they do not apply to Indians, as far as I know, in practice.

**Shri R. P. Garg** : May I know if the Government have entered or propose to enter into any trade agreement with North Viet-Nam also?

**Shri Karmarkar** : That is a suitable subject for another suitable question ; not on this question.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : As a result of the visit of the Trade Delegation from South Viet-Nam, and our exploring the market in South Viet-Nam, could we know the approximate volume of trade that we are likely to have? Or, is it only a matter of sentiment? I want to know whether there will be any appreciable increase in our foreign trade.

**Shri Karmarkar** : So far as our trade is concerned, we rely upon tangible things and not upon sentimental things.

Regarding foreign trade, though they have limitations, they have certain resources, and we do hope that they will devote a substantial portion of their resources, so far as possible, to buying and selling, from and to, India.

In fairness to an earlier question. I would like to say that we have gone through the possibility of export as well as imports. Some amongst the articles of export that forms the subject-matter of this question, are these: electric motors, electric batteries, electric fans, bulbs, airconditioners electric wires, scientific instruments and sanitary equipment and the like. Some of these lines are new.

### Lignite Project, Neivelli

*159. **Shri Veeraswamy**: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that East German Technical Experts visited Neivelli Lignite Project in Madras State :

(b) A Report was received in March 1956. The question of setting up a Steel Plant in Salem District has not been specifically dealt with. It only points out the possibility of melting crude iron by means of high temperature lignite coke in low shaft furnaces.

(c) The Report deals mainly with mining and utilization of lignite and underground water conditions at Neivelli.

**Shri Veeraswamy**: May I know whether the experts visited the Salem district in ths connection?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: I know that they were in India and went to Neivelli. They might have visited Salem district; but I have no specific information.

**Shri Veeraswamy**: May I know whether the water stagnating in the lignite project area has been pumped out and when the lignite mining work will commence?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: The lignite mining work is to be commenced shortly. In fact, a pilot quarry is there already. Some conventional equipment is already on the site. Orders have recently been placed in Germany for equipment worth several crores of ruppees. As soon as the equipment begins to arrive, the mining operations will begin.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi**: May I know whether it is a fact that the lignite project by itself would not be economic and it could be made economic by working a fertiliser plant side by side? May I know the opinion of the German experts in this regard?

**Shri Satish Chandra**: That is the intention; a fertiliser plant has been planned at Neivelli.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan :** With reference to part (b) of the question about Salem, have Government any scheme for setting up a small-scale iron and steel plant, so that the moment lignite is made available the steel plant may also start working?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The lignite project at present includes mining of lignite, briquetting of lignite utilization of lignite for a fertiliser plant and abig thermal station. The question about a pilot iron and steel plant should be addressed to the Ministry of Iron and Steel.

**Shri V. Muniswamy:** May I know whether any examinations were conducted regarding the availability of charcoal here and if so, with what results?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The hon. Member probably has in means the carbonisation of lignite briquettes. The lignite has been tested by some of the leading firms in Germany and it has been found that it is of a very good quality and it can be briquetted and carbonised.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** May I know the estimated cost of the two projects separately—the lignite project and the fertiliser project?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The total cost of the project is about Rs. 65 crores. I can give the break-up if the hon. Member gives notice of a separate question.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know whether the Government are aware that the people of Tamil Nad are dissatisfied with the Central Government for the way in which this project has been taken up and the exploitation and mining taking place very slowly?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** I do not know what the hon. Member means; the Madras Government is a partner in the project.

**Extension Centres for Small Industries**

*162. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
**Shri M. R. Krishna:**
**Shri M. Islamuddin:**
**Shri Wodeyar:**
**Shri Nettur P. Damodaran:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Extension Centres for small industries in some industrial towns;

(b) what will be the precise function of these centres; and

(c) the places where these centres have been or are likely to be set up?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix annexure No. 51.]

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** In the statement, in answer to part (b), it is said;

> "Training of workers in improved techniques of production, management and marketing."

May I know whether the training will be given in every extension centre or in particular centres only?

**Shri Kanungo:** According the demand and necessity for the training, it will be done in almost all the centres.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** In the statement in answer to part (c), against New Delhi, "Bal Sahyog" is mentioned. May I know what training will be given and what things will be manufactured here?

**Shri Kanungo:** Mainly carpentry and metal works.

**Shri Bansal:** The reply to parts (b) and (c) is: "A statement is laid on the Table of the House". The other Members do not get the statement. If it is not a very lengthy one, will the Minister be pleased to read out? If not, will he at least say whether any extension centre has been sanctioned for Punjab and if so in which particular town?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Andhra may be added to this.

**Shri Kanungo:** I think I will have to read the whole list; it covers three pages.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is placed on the table.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** In the whole list there is only one centre for the whole of Andhra Pradesh. May I know the reasons?

**Shri Kanungo :** It all depends upon the recommendations of the State Governments.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether all the recommendations made by the State Government of Andhra have been accepted? If some have been rejected why?

**Shri Kanungo:** None has been rejected.

**दिल्ली में निष्क्रांतों के मकान**

*१६३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में निष्क्रांतों के मकानों की हालत हाल में हुई वर्षा के कारण और इस कारण भी कि पिछले नौ वर्षों में इन मकानों की कोई मरम्मत नहीं की गई है, बहुत ही खराब हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मकानों को मनुष्यों के रहने के लिये अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन मकानों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को रहने के हेतु दूसरे मकान देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन मकानों की मरम्मत कराने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

**पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना)** : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं। केवल थोड़े से मकानों के लिये ।

(ग) केवल शरणार्थियों को ही बदले में दूसरे मकान देने का विचार है।

(घ) और (ङ). साधारण तौर पर से मकानों की लम्बी चौड़ी मरम्मत नहीं करायी जा रही है, क्योंकि यह मकान नीलामी के जरिये बेचने हैं या मुआवजे की योजना के अधीन शरणार्थियों को देने हैं।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या इस तरह के मकानों का कोई सरवे कर लिया गया है और अगर कर लिया गया है, तो उन में कितने ऐसे आदमी हैं, जिन को आप बसाने वाले हैं ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : हम ने दिल्ली में निकासी मकानों का सरवे कर लिया है। उन की तादाद चन्द हजार के करीब है। बारिश के जरिये से कोई चार पांच सौ मकानों को नुक्सान पहुंचा है और सिर्फ चालीस पचास मकान ऐसे हैं, जिन को ज्यादा नुक्सान पहुंचा है। मैं ने इस का सरवे कराया है ।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : उन में रहने वाले विस्थापित लोग कितने हैं ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : चालीस पचास मकान ऐसे हैं, जिनको ज्यादा नुक्सान पहुंचा है ।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन में विस्थापितों के कितने परिवार हैं ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : यह मैं नहीं जानता । मकानों की तादाद चालीस पचास है, जिन को ज्यादा बहुत नुक्सान पहुंचा है। वैसे दिल्ली में निकासी जायदाद में रहने वाले शरणार्थियों की तादाद हजारों तक पहुंचती है ।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उन में से कुछ को बसाने की योजना है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं उन को कहां बसाया जायेगा ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : बसाने का मैं ने नहीं कहा है। मैंने कहा है कि जो मकान गिर चुके हैं या जिनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, उन में जो शरणार्थी रहते हैं, उन को दूसरे मकान में आल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन देने का मेरा विचार है ।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : वह आल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन कहां दी जायगी ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : दिल्ली में। उन को बाहर नहीं ले जाया जायगा ।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या उन को नज़दीक से नज़दीक मकान देने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना** : जो मकान खाली होगा, वही दिया जा सकता है। आन-रेबल मेम्बर जानते हैं कि आज-कल मकान खाली कराना तो बहुत मुश्किल है।

### टेलीफोनों से आय

*१६४. **श्री लू० चं० सोधिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०११ के भाग (घ) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में निम्न जानकारी का एक विवरण पेश करेंगे :--

(क) (१) राशियां जो बट्टे खाते में डाल दी गईं; और

(२) १९३७-३८ से १९५४-५५ तक के शेष बकायों के बारे में उन राशियों का वर्षवार ब्योरा जिन्हें बट्टे खाते में डाला जायेगा; और

(ख) इतनी बड़ी बड़ी राशियों के प्रति वर्ष बकाया रहने और उनके वर्षों तक बकाया रखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रक्खा जाता है। [देखिये परि-शिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५२]

**श्री लू० चं० सोधिया** : इस विवरण के भाग (क) में कहा गया है कि एक साल के अन्दर जो रकम बट्टे खाते में डाली जाती है, वह आय की अपेक्षा सामान्यतः बहुत थोड़ी होती है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उस की परसेन्टेज क्या होती है ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम** : बहुत कम परसेन्टेज होती है। मैं सुना देता हूं। १९४८-४९ में पूरी आय ६३४ लाख थी और बट्टे खाते में सिर्फ ११२६ रुपये डाले गये, जो होता है .००२ परसेन्ट। १९५४-५५ में, जब कि रेवेन्यू ज्यादा बढ़ गया था, आय थी ११६७ लाख और ३४९२४ रुपये बट्टे खाते में डाल दिये गये, जो होती है .०३ परसेन्ट।

**श्री लू० चं० सोधिया** : विवरण के भाग (ख) (१) में कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों और भूतपूर्व राज्यों से वसूली में देर हुई है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उन से उगाही करने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम** : कुछ तो घरेलू मामला समझने से ढिलाई हो जाती है, लेकिन बात यह है कि केन्द्रीय तथा सभी राज्य सरकारों में इतना अधिक विस्तार हुआ है कि काम-काज में जो कानसालिडेशन होना चाहिये, वह पूर्ण रूप से नहीं हो पाया है। यह भी एक कारण है कि कुछ एरियर्ज ज्यादा बढ़ गये और हम ने यह समझा था कि यह बही-खाते का उलट-फेर ही करना है। इस लिये थोड़ी बहुत सुस्ती भी थी। अब हम ने वह पग उठाने का निश्चय किया है, जो कि प्राईवेट सब्सक्राइबर्ज के साथ व्यवहार करने में उठाये जाते हैं अर्थात् अगर समय पर बिल न चुकाया जाय तो हम टेलीफ़ोन को काट देते हैं या ट्रंक रोक देते हैं। पहले हमारे एरियर्ज करोड़ में थे, जब कि अब वे लाख में आ गये हैं।

### Agricultural Loan to Displaced Persons in Tripura

*167. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agriculture loan has been given to flood affected displaced persons in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what is the maximum and minimum amount given?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**Shri Biren Dutt:** May I know whether there is any objection to giving loans from the agricultural fund to the displaced persons of Tripura, because their land is mortgaged already ?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I could not follow the question.

**Shri Biren Dutt:** Is it a fact that displaced persons cannot get any agricultural loan, because their land is already mortgaged : ?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** How can a loan be given if the land is already mortgaged ?

**Shri Biren Dutt:** Here it is a question of giving agricultural loan to displaced persons. I have asked the question specifically about the displaced persons of the flood affected areas, whether any loan has been given.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am sorry, the question is not clear to me at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** Notwithstanding the fact that lands are heavily mortgaged, he wants to know what kind of loan or help has been given in the flood affected areas, though there may not be sufficient security.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** When we give a loan, we take a certain kind of security.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to say that there are special circumstances and is enquiring if any special concession or relaxation of the rule has been made. The answer is simple, 'yes' or 'no'.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** If any particular case is brought to my notice, I shall have it looked into.

**Combined Post Office and Public Call Office**

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168. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:**
**Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
**Shri Asthana:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state what is the difficulty of allowing the combined post offices to function as Public Call Offices also ?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** Telegraph circuits are not generally suitable for trunk telephone service.

**Recordings or Films of Netaji**

*169. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1500 on the 28th August, 1956 and to supplementaries thereon and state the further progress made in acquiring recordings or films of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for preservation in our archives ?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** All India Radio has succeeded in getting two acetate (semi-permanent) discs of the recording of Netaji's voice at the Haripura Congress. These are being transferred to tape for better preservation.

The recording of Netaji's voice contained in the film presented by the Japanese Government to the Enquiry Committee which visited Tokeyo has been transcribed on optical track and has also been recorded on tape.

**Shri Kamath :** Is it a fact that a representative of the National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Company of India attempted to see the Prime Minister, as also the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Keskar, some time this year with certain recorded speeches of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Hindi, Bengali and English; and is it a fact that he did not get an opportunity of reaching the Prime Minister or the Minister, Dr. Keskar; and may I know whether the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned would now give him an opportunity of showing the recorded speeches to him or to them, so that the same may be processed and preserved in the archives ?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) :** I am sorry, I lost trace of the sentence.

**Shri Kamath :** Because you were absent-minded.

**Mr. Speaker :** Some company in the possession of records relating to Netaji's speeches, an officer of that company...

**Shri Kamath :** The National Gramophone Company of India.

**Mr. Speaker :** ..wanted to have an interview with the Prime Minister, but he could not have an interview either with him or with Dr. Keskar.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru :** Well, as a matter of fact, only this morning this gentleman came to me and presented me with three records. While two were of Netaji's speeches, one was of mine taken about twenty years ago. I thanked him and took them from him.

**Shri Kamath** : May I tell the Prime Minister that long before this morning when the Prime Minister was good enough to see him, the gentleman tried in January, but the Prime Minister's Private Secretary told him that the Prime Minister could not see him, and therefore later on efforts were made, so that finally he must have seen him this morning?

**Mr. Speaker** : We need not go into whatever happend before.

**Shri Kamath** : What about those records?

**Mr. Speaker** : He has received the records.

**Shri M. D. Ramasami** : May I know whether the Government of India were able to obtain through the Enquiry Committee the photographs of Netaji supposed to have been taken by the hospital authorities or supposed to be of the dead body?

**Mr. Speaker** : He wants to know whether any of the photographs which are supposed to have been taken in the hospital or of the dead body has been received.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru** : I cannot say definitely. All those that were received and were referred to in the report have been presented to the House. There are some pictures. I do not quite know which he is referring to.

## ग्रामीण गीत

*१७०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विभिन्न प्रदेशों में ग्रामों में गाये जाने वाले स्वस्थ ग्रामीण गीतों का संग्रह कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा और कब से उनका प्रसार विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में किया जायेगा ?

**व्यापार मंत्री (श्री करमरकर)** : (क) और (ख), आकाशावाणी के ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों और हल्के संगीत के कार्यक्रमों में जो ग्रामीण गीत अब तक प्रसारित किये गये हैं उनका संग्रह किया जा चुका है । इसके अतिरिक्त प्रयोग के तौर पर ४ लोकगीत शाखाएं खोली जा रही हैं जो प्रसार और हल्के संगीत के लिए और सामग्री एकत्र करेंगी । गीतों के संग्रह का कार्य आकाशवाणी के नित्य के कार्यक्रम का एक अंग है और यह हमेशा चलता रहेगा ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या सरकार इस बात का ख्याल रखेगी कि स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई के दौरान में सन् १९०५ से १९४४ तक जो ग्रामीण गीत गाये गये थे उनका अलग संग्रह किया जायेगा ?

**श्री करमरकर** : यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । इसके बारे में मिनिस्ट्री गौर करेगी ।

**Dr. Rama Rao** : In what languages has this compilation gone on so far and to what extent?

**Shri Karmarkar** : About folk music it was decided to establish units for the following areas—I suppose in the first instance :

(1) Assam and the neighbouring region;

(2) The Tribal area in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orisa;

(3) Saurashtra and Rajasthan ;

(4) Kerala and Karnataka.

That is the present position.

**Dr. Rama Rao** : What about Andhra?

**Shri Karmarkar** : I do not say Andhra is poor, but I think every thing will come in due course.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : यह जो संग्रह किया जायेगा क्या वह केवल आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों के लिए किया जायेगा या इन गीतों को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ताकि आम जनता भी उनसे लाभ उठा सके ?

**श्री करमरकर** : जहां तक सम्भव होगा उनको सार्वजनिक रूप से जनता के लिए भी प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ।

**Sgri B. S. Murthy**: What is the difference between rural songs and folk songs? Is there any difference that is made?

**Shri Karmarkar**: The distinction is very obvious: rural song is a rural song and folk song is a folk song. (*Laughter*).

I have not completed my sentence. Normally these folk songs are characteristic of the rural area rather than the city area where we have more of sophistication.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** We will wait for the Information and Broadcasting Minister to come.

## A. I. R. Transmitters

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*171 **Shri Sanganna:**
**Shri Shivananjappa:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 217 on 24th July, 1956 in respect of the A.I.R. Cuttack and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the installation of high power transmitter;

(b) whether arrangements for round the-clock programmes are also being made at this Station; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The building construction has been commenced and equipment has been received in India.

(b) and (c). The transmitter is intended to strengthen and extend the listening range of the programmes which are even at present being given at the station and which in respect of duration follow the pattern of programmes at all other stations. The transmitter is incapable of being used for an all-India round-the-clock service.

**Shri Sanganna:** May I know whether any innovations have been made in the administration of the Cuttack programmes?

**Shri Karmarkar:** We go on making whatever improvements are available to us from time to time. But I am not aware of any innovation being made as such.

## Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*173. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
**Shri Shivananjappa:**

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to the families of insured persons;

(b) if so, the number of persons likely to be benefited;

(c) whether it will affect the present rates of contribution by employees and employers and if so to what extent;

(d) whether the State Governments have been consulted and if so what is their response; and

(e) what is the definition of "family" so far as such extension is concerned?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a). A decision to this effect has been taken and steps are being taken to implement it.

(b) About 60 to 70 lakhs ultimately.

(c) The rate of employees' contribution will not be increased. The rates of special contribution payable by employers will be raised from ½% to 1½% in non-implemented areas and from 1½% to 3½% in implemented areas.

(d) Yes; the State Governments were consulted and they were in favour of covering the families of the workers also.

(e) The spouse and minor legitimate and adopted children dependant upon the insured person and where the insured person is a male his dependant parents.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether the financial implications of this extension scheme have been assessed.

**Shri Abid Ali:** Yes. It is about Rs. 16 per insured worker. After the families are covered, it will be Rs. 40 per insured worker per year.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know wether the medical facilities that would be provided this extension scheme will be on a par with the exiting facilities or will there be any curtailment in quality and quantity?

**Shri Abid Ali:** For those already insured, there will not be any curtailment. For the family members, this is the extension.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question-Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Telephone and Telecommunication Department (Hyderabad)

*139. **Shri Achalu:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 809 on the 21st December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the period from

which the Telephone and Telecommunications Department of Hyderabad is to be treated as a permanent; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram)** : (a) Yes, from 4th April, 1949.

(b) Does not arise.

**Swang Railway Colliery**

*141. **Shri Chattopadhyaya:**
**Shri T. B. Vital Rao** :

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2710 on the 28th May, 1956, and state whether the Court of Inquiry appointed under provisions of Regulation 48 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, against the Agent and Manager of the Swang Railway Colliery has since submitted its findings?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali)** : No. The Agent and Manager have filed writ petitions in the High Court of Judicature, Patna, against the decision to proceed against them under Regulation 48. The High Court have restrained the Court of Inquiry from taking steps.

**Giridih Collieries**

*142. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in production at Giridih Collieries as a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Technical Experts Committee Report; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the production has been stepped up?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the effect of the implementation of the recommendations on production.

**Village Industries**

*145. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government encourage to any extent the village industries in the country by purchase for its own use of hand-pounded rice, ghani oil, palm gur and other eatables produced by these industries ; and

(b) whether Government also purchase to any extent the products of soap from non-edible oils, match boxes and handicrafts produced on small scales?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) and (b). The general policy is to encourage whenever possible, the purchase of articles manufactured by village industries. The limited production is however lifted normally by local markets and there is no appreciable purchase by Government.

The handicraft articles are purchased for display in museums or exhibitions held in India and abroad, for making gifts on behalf of India and for furnishing and decoration.

**Lodna Colliery Incident**

*152. **Shri K. S. Rao** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the findings of the Inspector of Mines who enquired into the drowning of four miners at Lodna Colliery, Jharia, due to inundation on the night of the 12th September, 1956?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali)** : According to the findings of the Regional Inspector of Mines the accident was due to non-compliance of the provisions of regulation 74 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, and regulation 5(2) of the Coal Mines (Temporary) Regulations, 1955.

**Zawar Mines**

*157. **Shri Bheekha Bhai** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1154 on the 30th August, 1956, and state:

(a) the result of the enquiry made into the demands of the labourers of Zawar mines ;

(b) the extent to which demands have been conceded; and

(c) how many of the demands have been referred to arbitration?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour Shri Abid Ali)** : (a) to (c). On the intervention of the Labour Inspector (Central) Bhilwara, an agreement was reached in respect of six demands of the workmen. Both the management and the workmen agreed to refer the remaining demands for arbitration to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The decision was given on the 21st September, 1956. Out of the twenty-two demands referred to him, thirteen were fully conceded, five demands partly conceded, one rejected and one remains to be settled. Two demands were withdrawn.

**Tuticorin Kalvasal Salt Factory**

*160. **Shri Nambiar** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently banned the sale of salt produced in the Tuticorin Kalvasal Salt Factory on the ground that it contains less sodium chloride;

(b) how many producers and workers are affected by this ban; and

(c) what is the percentage of sodium chloride in the salt produced by the factories at Tuticorin and how it compares with the produce in other areas?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) Yes.

(b) 172.

(c) The sodium chloride content in about 93 pe rcent of salt produced at Tuticorin is 94 per cent to 96 per cent and compares favourably with the standard of purity attained in other areas and regions.

**Mundulpore Colliery**

*161. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered any enquiry regarding the impending closure of Mundulpore Colliery, of Messrs. Mundulpore Coal Co. Ltd., District Burdwan; and

(b) if not, what other steps Government propose to take in the matter.

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali)** : (a) and (b). A representation regarding the likely closure of the colliery has been received and the matter is now under investigation by the Coal Board whose report is awaited.

**Air Agreement with U. K.**

*165. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2595 on the 28th May, 1956, and state

(a) whether any decisions have beed taken on taken sion of Indo-British Air agreement arrived at in London in March last

(b) if not, the causes of the delay in taking a decision; and

(c) whether any interim decisions haoe been taken so far?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram)** : (a) and (b). An Air Transport Agreement between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom has been in existence since 1st December, 1951, hence the question of its extension does not arise. The reference is presumably to the talks held in London in April-May, 1956 between Indian and U. K. delegations which related to the question of determination of capacity and frequencies to be operated by the air lines of the two countries and certain other matters. Conclusions reached between the two delegations cover a large number of points on which decisions can only be taken after mutual consultations between the two Governments. Some delay is therefore inevitable.

(c) No.

**Job Presses**

*166. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether the question of supplying 'Job Presses' to the Head of the Rajasthan Circle has been finalised?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram)** : The question of provision of 'Job Presses' to all Heads of Circles is to be considered by a High Powered Forms Committee along with other matters relating to supply and printing of forms. The Committee is expected to start functioning very shortly.

**Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

*172. **Shri M. Islamuddin** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been set up by Government;

(b) if not, when it will be set up; and

(c) how it will be constituted?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) Not yet.

(b) As early as possible.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Indian Film Festival in Moscow**

*174. **Shri Shivananjappa** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Film Festival was held in Moscow during the month of October, 1956;

(b) if so, how many Indian Films were shown;

(c) the total collection derived from the Festival; and

(d) whether the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R. invited a group of Indian Film workers for the Festival?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six feature films and eleven documentaries were selected for exhibition in this festival.

(c) The feature films as well as the documentaries were purchased outright by the Sovexportfilm and the question, therefore, of total collection does not arise.

(d) A delegation was sent by Government which included technicians and persons connected with the films to be shown in the festival.

### Swimming Pool Reactor

*175. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our swimming pool reactor is working satisfactorily;

(b) whether any of our post-graduate students are being trained there in atomic reactor technology; and

(c) if so, how many?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Not yet.

### Theft of Official Documents

*176. **Shri Bansal :**
**Shri Radha Raman :**
**Shri Keshavaiengar :**
**Shri A. K. Gopalan :**
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :**
**Shri Gidwani :**
**Shri Naval Prabhakar :**
**Shri D.C. Sharma :**
**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :**
**Shri Velayudhan :**
**Shri Rama Chandra Reddi:**
**Shri Bheekha Bhai :**
**Shri R. P. Garg :**
**Shri B. D. Pande :**
**Shri Kamath :**
**Shri Gadilingana Gowd :**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain top secret files were recently stolen from the External Affairs Ministry; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Prime Minister and Ministerof External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)**: (a) and (b). No top secret files were stolen from the External Affairs Ministry but some papers were found missing on a secret file. Suspicion was aroused against Shadi Lal Kapur, a clerk in the Secret Issue Section, who had last handled the file. The matter was promptly taken up with the Police and a search effected of Shadi Lal Kapur's house. As a result some secret documents were discovered and Kapur was taken into custody. His wife was also subsequently arrested as the Police discovered that she had burnt some official documents. Investigation has now been completed and the accused are being prosecuted for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Official Secrets Act. Steps have also been taken to tighten security in the External Affairs Ministry and it is proposed to apply the new rules in regard to security to the other Ministries concerned as well.

### International Atomic Agency

*177. **Shri Radha Raman :**
**Shri Shivananjappa ;**
**Shri Wodeyar:**
**Shri Nettur P. Damodaran:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Statute of the International Atomic Agency prepared by the 12 spodsoring nations had been debated and fiffalised in the conference of 81 nations which met at U.N. Head- quarters;

(b) if so, the special features of the statute and when and how this Agency is to come into existence; and

(c) whether India will be a signatory to this statute?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs ( Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** : (a) Yes.

(b) The official report of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conferences on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency is still awaited.

(c) Yes.

### Evaluation of Telegraph and Telephone Assets

*178. **Shri Chattopadhyaya** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 510 on the 6th March, 1956, and state :

(a) the progress made so far with regard to implementation of the

recommendations made by the Committee appointed to evaluate Telegraph and Telephone Assets etc. in the year 1951; and

(b) the period that will be taken to implement all the recommendations?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram)** : (a) All the recommendations made by the Committee known as 'J. J. Committee' appointed in 1951 have been considered by Government and final orders have been passed in respect of 4 out of the total of ten items incorporated in the J. J. Committee's recommendations. With regard to the remaining items the cases are in an advanced stage of discussion and orders will be issued after final decisions are taken.

(b) As stated in (a) above, orders in regard to some of the recommendations have already been passed. With regard to the remaining items it is not possible to specify any time schedule for implementation as the recommendations involve far-reaching changes in the existing administrative and accounting procedure necessitating detailed and deep study of all the implications.

### Consumer Price Index

*179. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the Technical Advisory Committee regarding the construction of Consumer Price Index numbers for working classes on an all-India basis during 1956; and

(b) the nature of subjects discussed and the recommendations made thereon?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** : (a) During 1956, only one meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee was held.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 53].

### Import of Raw Silk

*180. **Shri Keshavaiengar** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which induced Government to import raw silk into the country;

(b) the basis on which the quantum of such import is decided;

(c) whether the decision to import additional 50 tons of raw silk was made by the Standing Committee or by the Silk Board;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating a change in the machinery for the import and distribution of raw silk in India by entrusting the work to the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) Imports of raw silk are required to meet (1) the deficit between demand and indigenous production of raw silk; and (2) the requirements of specialised sectors of silk weaving industry manufacturing high grade fabrics for which indigenous raw silk is not quite suitable.

(b) Imports are regulated keeping in view the minimum quantity necessary and also the interests of the indigenous Sericulture Industry.

(c) By the Standing Committee to which the Central Silk Board has delegated its powers.

(d) and (e). With the formation of the State Trading Corporation (Private) Limited in May 1956 for canalising imports of certain important raw materials and for reducing and stabilising their prices, the work has been entrusted to that organisation. The distribution of imported raw silk, however, will continue to be done by the Central Silk Board.

### Special P. & T. Concessions to UNESCO Conference

*181. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have provided special postal and telegraphic concessions to UNESCO for its Conference to be held in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what are they ?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram)** : (a) Yes.

(b) The following postal and telegraph concessions have been given:—

(1) free postage for UNESCO's official mail, at surface postage rates, upto 480 grammes per item sent from India to the headquarters of UNESCO at Paris. If such official mail goes by AIR the excess over surface postal rates payable for air mail service will be recoverable from UNESCO;

(2) 40 per cent reduction in telegraph rates for UNESCO's official telegrams sent from India to its headquarters at Paris ;

(3) Priority to such telegrams within India; and

(4) Press rates for the telegraph communications of the UNESCO's Mass Communication Department.

**Slum Clearance work in Punjab**

*182. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government for any grant or loan for slum clearance work ; and

(b) if so, what percentage of expenditure will be met by the Centre?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh)** : (a) Not yet.

(b) The slum-clearance projects that may be drawn up by State Government in the light of the Central Slum-Clearance Scheme are to be financed by the Government of India to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost—50 per cent in the shape of loans and 25 per cent as subsidy—provided the State Governments contribute the remaining 25 per cent of the cost as matching subsidy.

**Singareni Collieries**

*183. **Shri K. S. Rao** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Government of India for Singareni Collieries Company during the current year for developmental works; and

(b) if so, what is the amount and the rate of interest charged ?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Tea Propaganda**

*184. **Shri R. P. Garg** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent and temporary canteens set up by the Iddian Tea Board in different parts of country for demonstrating the utility of tea and popularising tea in the home market;

(b) whether the consumption of tea in the home market has registered any increase during the last two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that quality tea is sold at a higher price in the home market than the same exported to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo)** : (a) The Tea Board does not set up canteens on its own. A Tea Centre has been opened in Bombay to demonstrate the correct method of making tea.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

**Ambar Charkha Instructors**

*185. **Shri Bheekha Bhai** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the relaxation of minimum qualification of Ambar Charkha Instructors; and

(b) if so, whether it has been reduced from matriculation to primary education?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minimum educational qualification for admission of new entrants to an Instructor's Training Course will continue to be Matriculation. While no general relaxation is contemplated, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board would in individual cases give due consideration to the merits of any particular candidate.

**निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये टेण्डर**

*१८६. **श्री ख़ु० चं० सोधिया** : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ९ अगस्त, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५४८ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ठेकेदारों की सूची में अंकित प्रत्येक निर्माण-कार्य के लिये अलग-अलग टेण्डर मांगे गये थे और सबसे कम खर्च वाले टेण्डर स्वीकार किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किन निर्माण कार्यों में इस प्रक्रिया का पालन नहीं किया गया और उसका क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक ठेकेदार को उसके द्वारा किये गये कार्यों के लिये पारिश्रमिक के रूप में कितना प्रतिशत या कितनी राशि दी गई ?

**निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह)** : (क) १११ निर्माण कार्यों में १०८ कामों के लिये अलग अलग टेन्डर मंगाये गये थे और २८ कामों को छोड़ कर बाकी सब कामों में सब से कम कीमत वाले टेन्डरों पर ठेका दिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा की मेज़ पर रख दिया गया है ? [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५४] ।

**Prices of Coal and Salt**

*187. **Shri Bansal :**
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :**
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :**
**Shri Shree Narayan Das :**
**Shri C. R. Narasimhan :**
**Shri Gidwani :**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up for making coal and salt available throughout the country at uniform or very nearly uniform prices; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) and (b). No scheme has so far been drawn up. Proposals to this effect are however under consideration.

**Radio-active Fall-out**

*188. **Shri Radha Raman :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta University College of Science observed abnormal increase in the radio-active fall-out carried by rain on the 18th September 1956 ;

(b) whether it touched danger level and if not, what was the effect of this abnormal increase on human and animal life ; and

(c) whether any steps were taken to cyunteract it ?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** : (a) It is a fact that the Calcutta University College of Science has reported that it observed an increase in radio-activity.

(b) and (c). The radio-activity reported so far is still much below the danger level. The nature of radio-activity has not been studied in detail so far. No steps are therefore called for at present.

**Draft Regulations Under the Mines Act, 1952**

*189. **Shri Chattopadhyaya :** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised draft Regulations under the Mines Act, 1952, have since been finalised :

(b) if so, when they will be enforced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali)** : (a) to (c). The draft of the Revised Code of Coal Mines Regulations has been finalised and is being published for comments as required under the law.

The draft of the Revised Code of Metalliferous Mines Regulations is under examination.

**Silk**

*190. **Shri Keshavaiengar :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix a floor price for both filature and raw silk in India ;

(b) if so, when and how ; and

(c) whether any scheme for price control has been submitted to the Silk Board by any State Government ?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have asked for financial assistance in the form of a loan with a view to enable them to fix a floor and ceiling price of raw silk.

**Second Five Year Plan**

*191. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any propaganda is being done to popularise the Second Five Year Plan on the All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, the number of talks etc. given on the All India Radio during the current year so far ?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From January to September 1956, out of a total number of 2,203 items which related to Five Year Plan publicity, 489 items relating specifically to the Second Five Year Plan were given from the various stations of All India Radio and consisted of talks, features, dramas, interviews, dialogues, discussions, songs, etc.

### Passports

**111. Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who applied for passports to visit Pakistan during the period 1st January 1956, upto 31st October, 1956 ;

(b) the total number of persons who actually got passports during that period ; and

(c) the total number of Indians who visited Pakistan during the same period :

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs : (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)**:(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

### Regional Employment Exchange, Ambala

**112. Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed persons who have registered their names in the Regional Employment Exchange, at Ambala (qualification-wise) during the year 1955-56 ; and

(b) the total number out of them who have secured employment so far ?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali)**: (a) and (b). The information relating to the year 1955-56 is given below :

| Category of applicants. | Number registered | Number placed in employment. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Matriculates . | 2,861 | 376 |
| 2. Intermediates . | 346 | 60 |
| 3. Graduates . | 353 | 64 |
| 4. Applicants with educational standard below matriculation and illiterates . . | 13,227 | 2,857 |
| TOTAL . | 16,787 | 3,357 |

### Ambar Charkha Training Centres

**113. Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha Training Centres opened so far in the State of PEPSU with their location ;

(b) the number of such centres to beopened there during the current financial year ; and

(c) the places where these centres will be set up ?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)** : (a) Four Parishramalayas sanctioned to the Kasturba Seva Mandir, Rajpura, are operating at Rajpura, Ambarkot, Dhuri and Phagwara with subcentres at Patiala, Samana, Nalag, Niamathpur, Banur, Bootsingwala, Chaunda, Rajumagra, Khajurla and Hadiabad.

(b) Five Parishramalayas to operate a total of two thousand charkhas have been sanctioned to the State Government of PEPSU.

There more Parishramalays are to be set up by the Kasturba Seva Mandir, Rajpura.

(c) No decision about the exact location of these centres has yet been taken.

### Tilak Memorial Stamps

**114. Shri Kamath** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 963 on the 10th August, 1956 and state :

(a) whether enquiries into the use of stamps commemorating Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak's birth centenary before their official issue have been concluded :

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) what action has been taken against those concerned and to prevent such recurrence in future ?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram)** : (a) Yes.

(b) It was found that the stamps happened to be issued inadvertently before the prescribed date.

(c) Action is being taken against those responsible and strict precautions are being taken avoid a recurrence in future.

**Extradition Treaty with Pakistan**

**115. Shri Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 925 on the 9th August, 1956, regarding Extradition Treaty with Pakistan and state:

(a) whether consideration of the matter has been concluded; and

(b) if so, with what results?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

**Creches**

**116. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 164 on 25th July, 1956, and state:

(a) whether any of the defaulting mine owners have been prosecuted so far for not providing creches for miners' children;

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) Yes; 265 collieries.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) Does not arise.

**Staff of C.P.W.D.**

**117. Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of workers of the C.P.W.D. who have completed three years' service on the 1st April, 1956, and who have not been confirmed as permanent, according to each Division;

(b) whether all of them are contributing to the Workmen's Contributory Provided Fund; and

(c) if not, what is the reason therefor, when contribution is compulsory in the case of temporary workers as and when they complete three years of service?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund in C.P.W.D.**

**118. Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the accounts of the Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund is maintained in the Divisional offices of the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the number of workers, who were contributing to the Fund on 1st April, 1956;

(c) whether all of them have been given statement of accounts for the year ending March, 1956; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**C.P.W.D.** *Malis*

**119. Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *Malis* appointed in the years 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 in the Horticultural Directorate of the C.P.W.D.;

(b) how many of them are *ex*-retrenched *Malis* of the Horticultural Operations of the C.P.W.D.; and

(c) how many of the appointed workers were employed through the Employment Exchange?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

**Lift Staff in C.P.W.D.**

**120. Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lift staff on regular establishment in the C.P.W.D. in Delhi;

(b) how many of them have put in more than 3 years' service;

(c) how many out of the number at (b) above are permanent and quasi-permanent; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to confirm the remaining as permanent and quasi-permanent?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) 58.

(b) 55.

(c) 4 Liftmen are permanent. There is no quasi-permanent Lift Staff.

(d) Yes, Sir.

### Overtime Allowances in Civil Aviation Department

**121. Shri Achalu:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 468 on the 19th March, 1956, and No. 49 on the 17th July, 1956, and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken with regard to the extension of overtime allowance scheme to all operative staff of the Civil Aviation Department;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(c) the date from which it will come into force?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) A decision has since been taken to extend the overtime allowance scheme to Aerodrome Operators Grade I and Grade II and the Teleprinter Operators. Question of extension of the scheme to other categories will be examined after experience of the actual working of the present extension has been gained.

(b) I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 56].

(c) With effect from the 11th November, 1956.

### P.W.D. Works Establishment in Travancore-Cochin

**122. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation or memorandum from the Travancore-Cochin P.W.D. Works Establishment Employees Association about their disabilities and grievances; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this representation/memorandum?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir; a representation from the Chairman of a Convention of two Associations of P.W.D. and Electricity Department of late Travancore-Cochin State was received in December, 1955.

(b) The issues raised by the Associations are of a general nature concerning all state Governments; and they are under consideration.

### Giridih Collieries

**123. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in the Giridih Collieries who have put in service for more than 5 years and are still temporary;

(b) whether Government propose to confirm them during the year 1956-57; and

(c) if so, the number likely to be confirmed?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) The workers are employed on piece wage system or on daily rates of pay. 529 members of the staff with more than five years' service are still temporary.

(b) and (c). The State collieries have been taken over by the National Coal Development Corporation with effect from 1st October, 1956. The details regarding the permanent absorption of the existing staff are being examined by the Corporation.

### Conference on Raw Silk

**124. Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to call a conference at Varanasi of both the producers and consumers of raw silk in India; and

(b) if so, what is the object and on what basis the selection of invitees for respective categories will be made?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of convening the Conference is to explore the possibilities of stimulating consumption of indigenous raw silk and to create an element of co-operation between the producers and the consumers. The selection of the participants will be made in consultation with the major silk producing States.

**Sindri Fertilizers Factory**

125. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
**Shri B. D. Pande:**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 390 on the 27th July, 1956, and state whether the *ad hoc* payment made to the workers of the Sindri Fertilizers Factory will be an annual feature or a periodical one?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** It has been made clear to the workers that the present payment is *ex-gratia* and *ad hoc* and is not to be treated as a precedent.

**Atomic Ice Breaker**

126. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Reuter message published in Indian Press on the 5th September, 1956, from London that Russia is building a 16,000 ton atomic ice breaker consuming "no more" than five oz. of fuel daily and capable of operating without refuelling for about three years; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter with a view to find out the exact facts?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes.

(b) No. Government do not propose to make any enquiries into the matter at this stage.

**P. and T. Quarters (Hyderabad)**

127. **Shri K. S. Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of quarters for Post and Telegraph employees in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities will commence;

(b) the number of quarters estimated to be completed during 1956-57; and

(c) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed during 1957-58?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) to (c). A scheme for providing 200 units of quarters has been taken up. Acquisition of land for the purpose has already been authorised. Sanction for the building work will be considered as soon as land becomes available. The quarters can be expected to be ready during 1958-59, subject to the plot in view becoming available early.

*Secunderabad.* A scheme for the construction of 36 units of quarters has been taken up for sanction. It is expected that these units would be completed by 1957-58.

**Inspectors of Post Offices (Hyderabad)**

128. **Shri K. S. Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Inspectors of Post Offices in Hyderabad Circle is inadequate;

(b) the steps envisaged to augment the strength of this category; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the strength during 1956-57?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

**Bank Credit to Tanners**

129. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for the supply of Reserve Bank Credit to tanners at three per cent interest through the Co-operative Banks; and

(b) if so, whether such credit will be made available to tanners who are members of the co-operative societies, or to individual tanners also?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Industrial Co-operatives**

130. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any schemes for financial assistance to encourage the formation of industrial co-operatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount so far granted in this connection?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 57].

### Indians in Malaya

131. {**Shri C. R. Iyyunni:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**}

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Indians who are employed in Malaya • State-wise;

(b) what is the number who have settled down and obtained citizenship right;

(c) what are the occupations they follow; and

(d) what are the disadvantages that Indians who have gone to Malaya in recent years suffer from?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The number of Indians employed in the 'Selected Industries' by State/Settlement as on 31-8-1955 is as in table below:

| | *Indians* |
|---|---|
| Kedah and Perlis . . | 25,143 |
| Penang . . . . | 13,580 |
| Perak . . . . | 59,459 |
| Selangor . . . . | 65,146 |
| Negri Sambilan . . | 22,753 |
| Malacca . . . . | 9,037 |
| Johore . . . . | 28,033 |
| Pahang . . . . | 7,329 |
| Kelantan . . . . | 1,860 |
| Trengganu . . . | 833 |
| TOTAL . | 233,173 |

The Selected Industries in Malaya are estates, mining, manufacturing and processing, finance and commerce communication and service, State and Settlement Governments and Municipalities. Separate figures for Indians employed industry-wise are not readily available.

(b) 304,333.

(c) The occupations followed by Indians in Malaya are:

Unskilled labour
Industrial work
Commercial trading
Government service

(d) Indians who have gone to Malaya recently do not suffer from any disadvantages either on account of their recent arrival or for being Indian nationals. The only legislation existing of a discriminatory nature is the Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order, 1953, which applies to all non-Malayas. Under the provisions of this legislation the unrestricted entry into Malaya of aliens in search of employment as clerical and shop-workers and as petty traders is prohibited.

### Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

132. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme to rehabilitate displaced persons from East Bengal in other States of India; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where they will be rehabilitated and the period during which they would be settled there permanently?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Yes, the following States other than West Bengal have so far prepared schemes for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan:—

Assam
Bihar
Orissa
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh } Now Madhya Pradesh.
Saurashtra — Now Bombay.

Movement of displaced persons to some of the rehabilitation sites in Bihar has already started. It is difficult to stipulate any period during which the displaced persons will be settled in all these States, as land in most cases will require reclamation and development before the families are actually placed on it. It is however expected that in addition to Bihar, some families will be settled in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and new Madhya Pradesh before the next rainy season.

### Indians in South Viet-Nam

133. {**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Kamath:**}

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the South Viet-Nam Government has issued a decree banning foreign firms and individuals from trading in fish, meat, groceries, grain, coal, oil, scrap metal and rags, transporting passengers or goods by rail or boat and conducting any business on commission; and

(b) if so, how does it affect the Indian traders resident there?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian traders in South Viet-Nam are not affected adversely by the decree, because most of them are engaged in textile trade and grocery stores. As regards textiles, the Ordinance states that the sale of fabrics, both silk and cotton, is forbidden by foreigners who display their merchandise at market places, on street pavements or in shops when the stock kept at these places is less than 10,000 meters. Commercial Houses which have declared their stocks and had them approved by competent authorities to be over 10,000 meters are permitted to continue their trade. All the Indian textile merchants are in a position to keep a stock of 10,000 meters at all times and therefore they are not affected. As regards grocery stores, foreigners are prohibited to run establishments engaged in retail of such items as rice, charcoal, firewood, sugar, salt etc. to the public but food stores dealing in imported goods as well as cold meat stores are not on the prohibited list. Indian traders dealing in grocery fall into the latter category. In addition to the merchants, there is the Chettiar community who are engaged in money lending. This profession is not forbidden to foreigners. The rest of the Indians are working as restaurant keepers, milkmen, night watchmen etc. and they are not in any way affected by the new Ordinance.

### Rubber Goods

134. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Consumer Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rubber goods that are required in India for various purposes at present and those which will be required after the end of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any Rubber Factory in India exports rubber from India ; and

(c) if so, how much and the names of those companies?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 58].

(b) and (c). The hon. Member's attention is invited to the publication entitled "Weekly Bulletin of Import and Export Trade Control."

### Post Offices in Ferozepore and Gurdaspur

135. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Post Offices have been opened in the District of Ferozepore and District Gurdaspur in Punjab during 1955-56; and

(b) the names of places where the Post Offices are proposed to be opened this year?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 59].

### Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

136. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state how much profit or loss, Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, has incurred in the first financial year of its working?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** The Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan completed the first year of its working on the 13th April 1956 and the financial accounts are under preparation. It is not possible to state precisely at this stage the extent of profit or loss during 1955-56.

### P. & T. Office, Gauhati

137. **Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Post Office at Gauhati in Assam has insufficient accommodation; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken by the Government in this regard?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) Presumably the reference is to the Gauhati Head Post Office, and the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Extension to the Post Office building was sanctioned on 15th September, 1955, to provide the additional accommodation required but the Central P.W.D. could not take up the work for some time due to changes in their organisational set-up. The work is now expected to be started in about a month's time.

**Chakulia Airport**

**138. Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken for water supply, specially drinking water, for the employees of Civil Aviation Department at Chakulia Airport; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they have to fetch water from a distance of more than one mile?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) Arrangements for water supply already exist. It is, however, proposed to provide an additional open well with arrangements for a pumping plant and an over-head water tank; the supply of water will be piped.

(b) No, Sir.

**Chakulia Aerodrome**

**139. Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Officer of Chakulia Aerodrome does not stay in Chakulia; and

(b) if so, how often he visits the employees of the Chakulia Aerodrome?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** (a) Bearing in mind that the number of staff employed at Chakulia' aerodrome is very small, posting of a Medical Officer at this airport is not justified. Medical aid is available at the District Board Hospital which is hardly one mile away from the Aerodrome For any emergency, first aid kit is available at the Aerodrome.

(b) Does not arise.

# DAILY DIGEST

[*Monday* 19th *November*, 1956]


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## LOK SABHA

*Monday, 19th November, 1956.*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

12 NOON.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Supplementary Statement No. III. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 60]. | Thirteenth Session 1956 of Lok Sabha |
| (2) | Supplementary Statement No. IX. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 61]. | Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha |
| (3) | Supplementary Statement No. XI. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 62]. | Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha |
| (4) | Supplementary Statement No. XXIII. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 63]. | Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha |
| (5) | Supplementary Statement No. XXV. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 64]. | Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha |
| (6) | Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 65]. | Sixth Session 1954 of Lok Sabha. |

### BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL (TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES) DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES RULES

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) on the behalf of the Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, a copy of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Delimitation of Constituencies Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2713, dated the 15th November, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-465/56.]

### CENTRAL EXCISES NOTIFICATIONS

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Central Excises Notifications, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:

(1) Notification No. 15-CER/56, dated the 20th October, 1956.

(2) Notification No. 16-CER/56, dated the 27th October, 1956.

(3) Notification No. 17-CER/56, dated the 3rd November, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-466/56].

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON COAL MINING

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held in New Delhi in August, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-467/56].

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:—

(1) Notification No. S.R.O. 2188, dated the 29th September, 1956.

(2) Notification No. S.R.O. 2503, dated the 3rd November, 1956.

(3) Notification No. S.R.O. 2615, dated the 10th November, 1956.

(4) Notification No. S.R.O. 2616, dated the 10 November, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-468/56].

## COPYRIGHT BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

**Shri S. C. Samanta** (Tamluk): On behalf of the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. M. M. Das, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to copyright.

EVIDENCE ON COPYRIGHT BILL.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** On behalf of the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. M. M. Das. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Copyright Bill, 1955.

## PETITION *RE.* SADHUS AND SANYASIS (REGISTRATION AND LICENSING) BILL

**Secretary:** Sir, under Rule 179 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have to report that a petition as per statement laid on the Table has been received in respect of the Sadhus and Sanyasis (Registration and Licensing) Bill, 1956, which was introduced by Shri Radha Raman, M.P. in the House on the 27th July, 1956.

*Statement*

Petition in respect of the Sadhus and Sanyasis Registration and Licensing) Bill, 1956, which was introduced by Shri Radha Raman, M. P. in the House on the 27th July, 1956.

| Petition No. | Number of Signatories | District or town | State |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | 1 | Ahmedabad | Bombay |

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, with your permission, I beg to announce a slight change in the order of Legislative Business for November 21, 22 and 23.

The seven items of Legislative Business shown in the list will be taken up in the following revised order:—

(1) States Reorganisation (Amending) Bill;

(2) Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill;

(3) State Bank of Hyderabad Bill;

(4) Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Bill;

(5) Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill;

(6) Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill; and

(7) Faridabad Development Corporation Bill.

I regret this revision of the order already announced and I hope it would not cause any inconvenience.

## MOTION *RE.* INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, three days ago, on the 16th of November, I made a statement in this House on the international situation with special reference to Egypt and Hungary. In initiating this debate, it was not my intention to say much at this stage, but rather to reserve my remarks to the end of the debate when hon. Members have expressed their views. I feel, however, that it might be desirable for me to bring before the House some later developments in regard to these matters.

I beg to move:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

I need not point out to this House how important this debate is. It is important because the issues before the world today are of high importance and deal with questions of war and peace and the suppression of freedom and issues that affect us too directly as well as indirectly. What we say in this House is not merely listened to by our Members here, but has a much wider audience in this country and even abroad. Therefore, I feel rather burdened with this occasion and I wish to use language which, I hope, will not in any way come in the way of such peaceful developments towards peaceful settlement as might be taking place. Three days ago, I mentioned that the situation was a very grave one and although there appeared to be some elements of progress in it, nevertheless, it continued very grave and was viewed by us with concern. That position remains as it was although there are some elements which may be considered to be helpful. But, basically, the situation is a very grave one. I hope, hon. Members also, in considering these matters which are before us and the world, will do so calmly and objectively and, if I may use the word with respect, with some caution so that their words and our words may not lead to greater tension, and might put perhaps some difficulties in the way of what we seek to achieve.

Now, we read our newspapers daily and everyday there are all kinds of reports and allegations, and naturally, we react to them. And yet it is not particularly easy for us to find out what is true and what is not true and what is perhaps exaggerated. We hear of Anglo-French troops landing somewhere in Israel. I believe this is contradicted. We hear reports of Soviet aircraft going to Syria. This is contradicted and it is said that except for some aircraft that went long before the crisis as a result of purchase by the Syrian Government, there has been no despatch of aircraft there. We hear so many other reports of this kind which either are directly contradicted or are not substantiated. In these cases, there is very great difficulty for a responsible body like us or for the United Nations to proceed on the basis of unconfirmed reports and it might very well not only create complications but come in the way of giving a correct lead if those events happen to be not true, on which the reports were supposed to be based.

Only recently, we have had reports of deportation of people from Hungary, specially young men, deportation, it is said, by Soviet authorities. Now, the Hungarian Government has denied in the United Nations. So has the Soviet Government. I believe even today a resolution has been placed before the General Assembly on this subject based on the newspaper reports which are denied by apparently the two Governments which are most concerned and which should know. Now, it becomes extraordinarily difficult for any one to come to a conclusion without further information or further enquiry into the matter. In fact, I believe it was stated in the General Assembly on behalf of the Hungarian Government that they not only categorically deny

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

this but that they have taken steps to allow some representatives of the workers, young men etc., to go themselves, to sit at the various points of exit from Hungary, to see if anything was being done there or anybody was sent away. Now, it is quite conceivable—it is only a guess—that these young men or workers were being sent to see things for themselves, and it might have been thought that they were being deported. I do not know, I am merely pointing out the difficulty of getting a correct picture.

Now, in regard to Egypt, as the House knows we in India have been intimately associated with events during the last few months. To begin with, even our relations with Egypt are intimate, and we are in constant touch with what happens there. Ever since the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, we were in very intimate touch, so that whatever happened did not come to us without any foreknowledge of the events preceding it. That is, we were in a position, we were in a much better position to judge that situation. It was an open situation at that time. Later things have happened in Egypt which are rather confusing, say, the state of affairs at Port Said etc, but the broad facts were clear to us and therefore we ventured to express a very clear and definite opinion about it.

In regard to Hungary, there was a difficulty that the broad facts were not clear to us, and also the occurrences in Hungary took place at a moment when suddenly the international situation became very much worse and we had to be a little surer and clearer as to what had actually happened and what the present position was. Therefore, we were a little cautious in expressing our opinion in regard to facts. We were not cautious about expressing our opinion in regard to the general principles that should govern conditions there. As the House knows, right from the very beginning we made it perfectly clear that in regard to Hungary or in regard to Egypt or anywhere else, any kind of suppression by violenty elements of the freedom of the people was an outrage on liberty. I said that and I made it perfectly clear that firstly foreign forces should be removed both from Egypt and Hungary—although the two cases are not parallel, the facts are different, but this fact was there; secondly that the people of Hungary should be allowed, should be given the opportunity to determine their future.

I believe even now facilities are not being given both in Hungary and in parts of Egypt occupied by foreign forces like Port Said, like the other parts occupied by the Israeli Army, to outsiders to go there. On the last occasion I said in this House that from the reports we had received. conditions in Port Said were very bad and that casualties were heavy. The statement I made was cautious. The reports which we had received were much worse than what I had said, but because I did not wish to proceed on those reports without further confirmation, I moderated my language in describing it. The fact is that even up to now, so far as I know, nobody is allowed to go into Port Said. The reports that came to us previously were partly from refugees and we do not usually attach very great importance to a statement of excited refugees—not that they deliberately misrepresent, but they are emotionally wound up and they tend not to give a correct appraisal of events. The reports that came to us about the events in Port Said were the reports of some foreign journalists who had gone to Port Said at the peril of their lives and who had made these statements in foregin papers in Europe. Even so, we hesitated to accept them because they were so bad that we thought they should be confirmed. In fact, we have been suggesting in the case of Egypt, as in the case of Hungary, that it is desirable from every point of view even from the point of view of the occupying forces, that impartial observers, preferably sent by the United Nations, should go, look at the things there and report. I

earnestly trust that the Governments or the authorities concerned in both places will permit this to be done, otherwise all kinds of wild reports are circulated and believed in.

We haven been, receiving fairly full accounts, dispatches from our Embassies abroad, our Missions abroad. Almost daily we get these reports from New York, from Washington, from London, from Moscow, from Belgrade, from Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Berne and some other places, from Vienna and Budapest also, because we have had one of our young officers in Budapest throughout this period. It was true that he could not communicate with us easily and his telegrams usually reach us now about six days late because they have had to go to Vienna presumably by road and then they are dispatched from Vienna. Gradually the picture of events has taken some clear shape. All this daily information that we get not only from our Missions but by the courtesy of other Governments,—more especially I am grateful to the information we have received from the Governments of the United States, of Canada, of the Soviet Union, of Yugoslavia and some other Governments too—all these despatches have resulted in such an abundance of information which is often contradictory, which contradict each other. I will say it gives a picture which is a very confused picture, but it is true, I think, that one can make a fair appraisal of these events. Now, may I just say, without mentioning our representatives abroad, that I should like to express my appreciation of the work done by our Ambassador in Cairo which has been of a high order.

So far as the situation in Egypt is concerned, the House knows that the first contingent of our forces has already gone there. Others will follow. I want to make it perfectly clear on what conditions we sent these forces to join the United Nations forces. First of all, we made it clear that it was only if the Government of Egypt agreed, only then we would send them, secondly they were not to be considered in any sense as a continuing force continuing the activities of the Anglo-French forces which was entirely a separate thing, thirdly that the Anglo-French forces should be withdrawn, fourthly that the United Nations force should function to protect the old Armistice line between Israel and Egypt, and finally that it should be a temporary affair. We are not prepared to agree to our force or any force remaining there indefinitely. It was on these conditions, which were accepted, I believe, that these forces were sent there. I repeat this because, unfortunately, statements are sometimes made about this United Nations International Force which are not in consonance with the decision of the United Nations or, I believe, with the agreements arrived at by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with Egyptian Government.

Then, the first question that arises in Egypt at the present moment in regard to the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly is that of the withdrawal of the Anglo-French and the Israeli forces from Egyptian territory. This is a dangerous issue because if there is any attempt to create delay and certainly if there is any attempt not to withdraw, there is likely to be a resumption of hostilities which, I think, will be on bigger scales than earlier.

It is stated—and I believe on fairly good authority—that there has been some days ago, perhaps, some addition to these forces. One does not know when sometimes forces are exchanged, some are withdrawn and some are sent and so one cannot say. But, anyhow, it is a vital matter that Anglo-French and Israeli forces should withdraw from the area they have occupied because without that nothing else can be got going and so long as they remain, there will be constant fear of hostilities being resumed.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

I have already mentioned about Port Said which requires immediate attention and which can only be done properly by observers being allowed to go there and report. The House may know that we are sending—I think tomorrow—a very large aircraft, in size about 3 Dakotas, of medical supplies and relief goods which are being taken both to Egypt and to Hungary.

In Hungary, as I said, the conditions, especially the rather detailed developments, were for some time not at all clear to us. I am not quite sure if they are completely clear even now; but, I think the broad facts are clear enough. There is little doubt that the kind of nationalist uprising which took place there after demonstrations etc. developed, after coming into conflict with the Soviet forces there. The Soviet Forces were withdrawn from Budapest and a statement was issued on the 30th October, embodying the Soviet policy in regard to these countries, which stated that they would withdraw their forces after consulting the Warsaw Powers and so on and so forth.

It is a fact, I think, that they were withdrawn. But, very soon after, other events occurred in Budapest—and this matter is not quite clear—I think not in Budapest but in Hungary and within 3 or 4 days the Soviet forces returned and in far greater mechanised power. There were big conflicts in Budapest which were ultimately suppressed by the Soviet Armed Forces. Some people say that even while the Soviet Forces were withdrawing from Budapest roundabout the 29th or 30th, actually the Soviet Army had come across the frontier and that this was not—if I may use that word—a *bona fide* withdrawal at all. Others think that something happened in the course of those two or three days which made the Soviet Government change its policy, because we must remember that before any Government does that, more especially the Soviet Government or the British Government or any major power, all these separate questions are weighed presumably in the light of other international developments and with the possibility of a bigger flare-up. That is always in their mind. Anyhow, the fact remains that the Soviet Forces came back and there was a major conflict in which a fairly large number of Hungarians suffered as they fought very bravely. And, it is possible that the Hungarian Army itself was on the side of the Hungarian people and in the initial stages the Soviets also suffered fairly considerably, though, naturally, in lesser numbers. It is not, at the present moment, of any great importance that we should know the details of this. The major fact stands out that the majority of the people of Hungary wanted a change, political, economic or whatever the changes were, and actually rose in insurrection after demonstrations etc. to achieve it but ultimately they were suppressed.

I think it is true that there were some elements on the side of the Hungarians which might be called by a word which is rather misused sometimes, 'Fascist' elements. I think it is true that outsiders also came in because the border forces were not functioning and I think it is also true that arms came from outside to some extent. All that is true. But, while all that is true, this is not the major fact. The major fact is that the people of Hungary, a very large part of them, claimed freedom from outside control or interference, objected to the Soviet Forces coming, wanted them to withdraw and wanted some internal changes in their Government. That is a basic fact which nobody can deny.

Another rather implicit feature of the situation, perhaps, more significant than even the fighting that the Hungarian people indulged in is the fact that when fighting stopped—it stopped some days ago, I think they are not fighting now—certainly in Budapest not in Hungary—in spite of

all this, there was rather an extraordinary demonstration of passive resistance. That is, the people of Budapest refused to go back to work, refused to take part in other normal activities at a time when the city was suffering very greatly by the stoppage of work during the period of armed conflict. In spite of all that resistance to forces by fighting, this resistance of people in a peaceful passive way seemed to be, so far as I am concerned, more significant of the wishes of their country than an armed revolt which might be aroused by some groups here and there.

I wonder how many of the hon. Members present here have in mind the past history of Hungary. It is a rather tragic history with frequent attempts to attain freedom, frequently suppressed. During the regime of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, there were such attempts. We know well, nearly 40 years ago, when we in this country first had this picture of non-co-operation put before us by Mahatma Gandhi what we were told; and we really read about the kinds of non-co-ooperation or something like it in other countries. Among those countries, more especially it was in Hungary, where somewhere in the middle of the 19th century, a movement of passive non-cooperation, passive resistance arose under the leadership, I think, of O'Dver, which achieved some objectives too, though not completely. But then, 5 weeks before the First World War was over, just after the October Revolution, as it is called or soon after, I do not exactly remember the dates, but anyhow, in 1918, there was an upheaval in Hungary; Austro-Hungary was breaking up; the German armies had been there and they were withdrawing and there was an upheaval more or less on the lines of the upheaval in Russia at the time. The leader of that was one Belakuhn, an associate of Lenin and he established the Republic of Hungary. That was a time of intervention by other foreign countries in the affairs of the Soviet Union after the Revolution. The Rumanian Army marched into Hungary then, and suppressed this new Republic of Hungary and suppressed it, so far as I can remember, in an exceedingly ruthless manner. In fact, it was not merely a suppression of the Republic, but widespread loot of Hungary by these armies. As a result of that the Republic of course, ceased to be and a regime was established under Admiral Horthy, a kind of feudal regime; hon. Members may perhaps remember that Hungary has been in the 19th and 20th centuries one of the most feudal countries in Europe, with very large land-holders, with very out-dated aristocracy. There was conflict between the various groups. Anyhow, Admiral Horthy's regime was there. I had a glimpse in 1918 when I happend to be in Budapest. It was not a very satisfying spetacle; then came the big war. I merely mention these just to bring to the mind of the House this tragic history of Hungary, and there are many names connected with Hungary which are famous in the fight for freedom of peoples. Anyhow there is little doubt that the present movement in Hungary was a popular one; it was a movement with the great masses of the people behind it, with the workers, with the young people in it; maybe, of course, a number of people against it, I cannot speak about all of them and this, I think, has, as I said, become even more patent by this passive resistance of the people inspite of the heavy army's strength being opposed to them.

So far as we are concerned, we entirely agree with what has been stated in the joint statement issued by the four Prime Ministers a few days ago. Apart from this, there is this aspect, if I may say so. The first thing, I think, is that qualified observers could go, whether it is Port Said, whether it is other parts of Egypt which are occupied by foreign forces or whether it is Budapest or some parts of Hungary, they should go and their mere visiting there will not only bring out facts, but will open a

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window there, which the world can look in, and find out what has happened and what is happening.

Now, behind all these, there are all kinds of other forces at work and other dangers. We want naturally foreign forces to be withdrawn from Egypt as well as Hungary. Of course this question does not arise in Egypt, because there is a Government there, but in Hungary, it does arise. The House knows that during the last year or two, there had been certain currents and motions in Eastern Europe, in the Soviet Union, itself, which have to some extent liberalized the functioning of the regimes there, which in Poland went perhaps farther than in other places, and the same ferment existed in all countries, and the fact which has always to be borne in mind, not only by us but by other countries was that if anything is done which comes in the way of this internal and organic process of change, which may well have the opposite effect to that intended, then it becomes tied up with the larger issues of war and peace. What do we see behind these issues? In the final analysis—fear, fear of the Western Powers, of the armed might of the Soviet Union, fear of the Soviet Union, not only of the armed might, even more so, of the possible armed might of re-armed Germany. All over Eastern Europe, whether it is Poland or Hungary or Czechoslovakia and those countries which have suffered from invasion repeatedly from the German side, there is this fear of an armed Germany; there may be fear from the Soviet Union; it may be a balancing of fears, but there is that fear and because of the fear of the Western countries against the armed might of the Soviet Union, there came into existence the N.A.T.O. and much later, also the other pacts and military alliances like S.E.A.T.O. the Baghdad Pact and the like. Then came into existence as a counterblast the Warsaw Treaty, each pretending to be an association for peaceful defence against attack, each having the effect really of frightening the other party and making it more apprehensive of danger and, therefore, helping in this race of armaments.

Because of this background, when situation arose in Egypt, that is to say, about 3 weeks ago, when the Anglo-French bombing of Cairo etc. took place, immediately there was a danger of this spreading. The Hungarian situation arose and the two taken together definitely, greatly added to this danger. Now, hon. Members will see—I speak with respect and with deference—it is not my intention in my present speech to go about condemning countries—not that their acts are not worthy of condemnation, but the fact is that because of these two, the situation in Egypt and the situation in Hungary, every attempt is made by one party to lay stress on what has happened in the other place so as to hide its own mis-demeanour. There was the Anglo-French action in Egypt and there was a world outcry against it in the United Nations. Then came Hungary. Bad enough. But immediately it was made use of to hide what is happening in Egypt. The struggle in Hungary was the basic thing so as to somehow cover up the misdeeds in Egypt. Now on both sides this is happening.

Now, I do not mean for an instant to say that we are nobler or higher or purer than other countries. But we happen to be in a position which perhaps, to some extent, helps us not to get so frightfully excited about one side or the other and, therefore, we can view these events a little more objectively, perhaps.

Now, so far as recent developments are concerned, the House will know that only yesterday Premier Bulganin issued an appeal. I received a letter from him containing some proposals for a conference to consider the world

situation and more especially disarmament. The various proposals have been examined and there is no doubt that disarmament is of high importance, more especially in this context. This question as to whether there is a conference or not and whether this question of disarmament will be considered will really be decided by the Big Powers. We haven't got a big army to disarm. Anyhow, in this context, it is the three or four Big Powers that really count. They have to decide this. If we can be of any help in this business, naturally our services will be there.

Now I should like to put before the House a few other considerations, rather to look behind the surface of things, into the deeper changes that are coming out. First of all, we see this brutal exercise of violence and armed might against weaker countries. *Prima facie*, this appears to be the triumph of violence and armed might and this puts every militarily weaker country in peril, its independence in danger, and more particularly, every country in Asia and Africa must feel this danger. That is so. But there is another aspect of it and that is this exhibition of violence and armed might has failed or is going to fail. It has created great damage, great suffering and great bitterness but in the final analysis it has failed or, I think, is likely to fail in achieving anything. Take the aggression of Egypt. I think it is fairly clear that the United Kingdom and France have not gained anything and are not going to gain anything; they will lose much. Apart from the fact that Egypt has suffered tremendously, the United Kingdom and France have also suffered, not in human beings so much although even the loss of human beings has been far more considerable in the Anglo-French side because of the round-about fight and the parachute landing etc. Then there are the very heavy financial losses which are going to continue which will upset all these countries' economies. It will affect the whole pattern of trade and everything in countries like the United Kingdom and France. The results of this adventure in Egypt are going to be very serious and probably lasting a long time.

It is said that this operation prevented the Russians from coming into the Middle East. I confess, I do not see how it has prevented the Russians coming in. It has, in fact, possibly opened the door through which they might come in future, just as the Baghdad Pact, which was meant to protect the Middle East from the a *parte* or the defence pact, as it is called, really resulted in the Soviet Union taking far greater interest in the Middle East than they have done previously. So, this argument that the aggression in Egypt has succeeded in keeping Russians out does not work at all. In fact, I think, it has made the Middle East becoming the possible scene of a major conflict relatively easier. So, in the final analysis, whatever Egypt may have suffered and England and France may have suffered and may continue to suffer, they are more to lose than Egypt has suffered.

Now, take the other side—Hungary and the Soviet Union. There was no immediate aggression there in the sense of something militarily happening as there was in the case of Egypt. It was really a continuing intervention of the Soviet armies in those countries based on the Warsaw Pact. Now I am not very much concerned about the legal implications of the Warsaw Pact. It may be that some lawyers may say that strictly in terms of the Warsaw Pact the Soviet army should be present there. But that is a very small matter. The fact is, as subsequent events have shown, that the Soviet armies were there against the wishes of the Hungarian people. That is clear.

**Shri Kamath** (Hoshangabad): A welcome change.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Any other explanation is not adequate. It is true that the great force of the Soviet Union triumphed in the military way from Budapest to Hungary. But at what cost? And what the final outcome will be, I do not know. I have no doubt in my mind, whether it is sooner or later, the Hungarian people, who have demonstrated so vividly their desire for having freedom, desire for having a separate identity and not being over-shadowed by any other country, are bound to triumph. I have no doubt in my mind about that. Of course, I cannot say what intervening difficulties may come because of this world situation which is very very complicated.

But apart from that, we must realise that all these events have powerfully affected the prestige of the Soviet Union in such matters not only in the many countries which are supposed to be uncommitted countries but more in countries and governments which believe in that country, European countries including, if I may say so, the people of the Soviet Union itself. That is a much more precious commodity—the respect that a country, its Government and its policy has—than anything else, financial or any that you may lose. We see today, therefore, powerful trends, I believe in every country whether it is the Soviet Union or England or the countries of Europe or America, and certainly in Asian and African countries, trying to understand what has happend, trying to find out what they should do and in a state of considerable confusion. Even the clarity of those people who were intimately tied up with one particular policy, with one particular, if I may use the word, bloc of countries is not so quite clear in their minds as to whether that policy was the correct one. In the Soviet Union it was some time back that I said, two or three years back, that certain new trends displayed themselves and affected the life and activities of the Soviet Union and later the East European countries. But we have seen that the progress made was too slow in the East European countries and they wanted it to be more rapid, and this created a difficulty for the Soviet Union, thinking as they do, with the result of this conflict. Whether this conflict will lead to a greater liberalisation on the part of the Soviet Union or the reverse I cannot say. I would have been clear in my mind but for this complicated international situation. But apart from the immediate future, as I just said, I have no doubt that forces have been set in motion in all these countries among the rulers and among the common people—in all these countries including the Soviet Union or Western European countries or elsewhere—which make people think on somewhat different lines. They say, I believe, that they have been going along wrong lines. All the system of pacts and alliances, where has it led them? Not to peace or security, but to trouble. What is the position now of the Baghdad Pact. You may talk about the Baghdad Pact, but everybody knows that the Baghdad Pact is dead and it has absolutely no life left in it. What the SEATO alliance is doing I do not know, but we have not heard of it for a long time—it may be in a dormant condition. The Warsaw Treaty—we see the effect of it and the reaction to it in the East European countries. It may continue, that is, in form; it has lost its contents.

Regarding the NATO we have seen the differences between the powers included in the NATO. It has ceased to be, if it was so earlier, a kind of spiritual crusade. Both were in a sense spiritual crusades against each other. Both have lost that spirit of crusade. They have only become some paper arrangements behind which certainly are the armed forces which lack on either side their quality or the spirit which perhaps gave them some meaning previously.

So we have arrived at a stage when violence has interfered, and the use of armed forces by the big countries, while apparently it has achieved

something, has really showed its inability to deal with the situation. It is the weakness which has come out in the present day world.

But the fact remains that in people's minds violence has been shown up and this ferment is bound to continue working I earnestly hope that as a result of all these we may survive this crisis and then take further steps towards disarmament, towards putting an end to all these military alliances which have proved so worthless and, in fact, proved so dangerous and try to fashion some new line of approach.

We have often been told, we know, that technology has greatly advanced, and technology has got us the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb which after all is the result of technological progress. When we reach higher levels of technique, the higher levels demand a higher level of international co-operation; they demand really a higher level of social organisation; they demand a higher level of international co-operation. You cannot have an advanced technology and an out-of-date society and an out-of-date system of international relations.

The difficulty is that while technology has gone up to hydrogen bomb, our international relations are still very backward and have not caught up to that. So long as they do not catch up, all these frictions will continue. In our aspect of this question we have these ideas which people, often people of great merit and integrity, have pursued in crusading way—communism or other 'isms'. There is no doubt that the appeal of communism affected large numbers of young men, not today, but 38 or 39 years ago, and it has continued to do that in varying degrees. All kinds of organisations were formed—Cominform, Comintern and so on and so forth. Even though communism gradually became somewhat more, if I may use the word, respectable in people's eyes in the sense that communist governments functioned as other governments, nevertheless it had that aspect of some kind of religion often spread by intervention. Whether it was armed intervention or other intervention depended on circumstances. Gradually that has become less and less, but it is there.

The whole basis not of the internal economic system which is apparent—you may agree with me or not—but of the international implications of the internal economic system of the country is such as to cretate apprehensions about intervention in other countries. And we have seen, in fact, instances, but the most recent instance is the fact that undoubtedly the Government in Hungary was not a free Government, was an imposed Government, and that the people of Hungary were not satisfied. Ever since the last war, ten years have passed and more than ten years have passed, and if in the course of ten years in Hungary the people could not be converted to that particular theory, it shows a certain failure which is far greater, which seems to me the failure of the military coup. It indicates that all of us, whether we are communists or non-communists or anti-communists, have to think afresh. We talk about violence. The question of Egypt has come up and the question of Hungary has come up. For the moment it has put aside other questions. Whether it is Africa or parts of Asia, essentially there is no difference, except that one gets used to evil. A new evil creates a sudden reaction, while the old evil we get used to. Therefore we have to view this matter from this point of view that whether the evil is a new one or an old one, if it is based on violence, if it is based on the suppression of a country and a people by armed forces, then it is a bad thing and it has to be removed, liquidated, because so long as it is not done, it will create trouble and friction and possibly lead to war.

Therefore, apart from the outward features of the present crisis, there is this crisis of conscience, a spiritual crisis almost in peoples' minds. I hope that mere strong reactions to events will not smother this spiritual

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crisis, this attempt to find a better way of international cooperation. That way, I would submit, it has been shown cannot be based on, or cannot have any stability if it is based on armed forces being used to suppress people, wherever they may be and however they may exist. If that fact is accepted, let us have full freedom, whether it is a communist society or an anti-communist society. If violence is once taken away and the ways of violence and the ways of suppression, then everything, all these theories, have a free field. They can be experimented upon and we shall learn by the experience of others, adopt such things as we like and not adopt things that we do not like and progress in this way.

There is one thing more before I finish. I have in view a certain controversy that has arisen in regard to India's voting in the United Nations on a resolution on Hungary. We circulated through the Lok Sabha Secretariat to hon. Members two speeches relating to Hungary delivered by our representative, Shri Krishna Menon on the 8th and 9th November. We got them day before yesterday.

**Acharya Kripalani** (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): We have got them here just now.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am sorry. Anyhow, we got them day before yesterday and it was yesterday that I said that copies had to be made. A reading of these speeches will give a better idea than any quotation I can give.

I have today got further details of the voting on those days. I would have gladly circulated it, but I got the telegram only this morning. That resolution consists of nine paragraphs. I think some of you have got it. The first five paragraphs are what are called the "preamble"; the next four are called "operative". Now the voting on the resolution was on each separate paragraph. I do not know whether hon. Members want the exact figures, or what India did.

Preamble 1: India abstained. There were sixteen abstentions and India abstained. Preamble 2: India abstained.

**Shri Kamath** (Hoshangabad): May I request the Prime Minister to tell us in each case how the Arab-Asian Group reacted and voted.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I will read out. More or less it is the same, with slight variations.

In regard to the first part of the Preamble the abstentions were Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia. With slight variations this continued, the abstentions in the Preamble.

Preamble 3: as in Preamble 2; India abstained.

Preamble 4: India abstained with that Group.

Preamble 5: India abstained with the big Group.

Now we come to the operative part in which there are four paragraphs.

Operative 1: India abstained.

**Acharya Kripalani:** May we respectfully request the Prime Minister to read out the operative part.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The whole resolution?

**Mr. Speaker:** Copies of the resolution have been circulated. Hon. Members may kindly look into the resolution.

**Some Hon. Members:** We have not got copies.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram** (Visakhapatnam): Only the two speeches of Shri Krishna Menon were circulated.

**Shri Kamath:** In view of the Prime Minister's categorical statement now,

and also I believe on Friday, that the Government stands for and has supported the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Hungary, may I ask whether this abstention from voting on paragraph 1 of the operative part of the Resolution, is consistent with Government's stand?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There were four resolutions on Hungary. India voted in favour of one and abstained from some. We must read it in the context. When India abstained she stood for withdrawal, but I am for the moment giving facts regarding the context and the way it was put.

The operative part is—

> "Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay."

That is one.

The second is—

> "Considers that free elections should be held in Hungary under U.N. auspices as soon as law and order have been restored to enable the people of Hungary to determine for themselves the form of government they wish to establish in their country;"

Here separate voting took place on the phrase "under United Nations auspices". In this voting, India voted against. So also, apart from the other countries mentioned previously, Ceylon and Yugoslavia. They voted against this phrase "under United Nations auspices". This was the only thing that India voted against in the whole resolution—the phrase "under United Nations auspices".

In the remainder of paragraph 2 India abstained and in paragraphs three and four also she abstained. When finally the resolution was put as a whole with the phrase "under United Nations auspices". India voted against. That is the factual position.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Who else voted against?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** At what time?

**Acharya Kripalani:** Who else voted against the whole resolution?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Apart from a number of countries associated with the Soviets, Yugoslavia, India, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, etc., about eleven of them.

**Shri Kamath:** Asian-African Group abstained?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is all I have to say. I beg to move my motion.

**Shri Asoka Mehta** (Bhandara): We are grateful to the Prime Minister for the information he has given. We would also like to be enlightened why we abstained on some of these clauses.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have said that. It is because we did not like the whole context.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I would like to know—let us take paragraph by paragraph.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Two or three resolutions were put out that day and we did not like the whole object and the context. These are broad directions; for instance, if there is a resolution, you have to see the context. You have to rely on the judgment at the time. One does not have much time to consider these matters.

**Shri Kamath:** May I request that copies of India's amendments....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Members will reserve their comments; they will have an opportunity to speak.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I suggest that the hon. Members may read the speeches of Shri Krishna Menon, the speeches that have been circulated because they deal with the points that have been raised.

**Shri Kamath:** I suggest that copies of India's amendments to this resolution may be furnished to us now or tomorrow. India moved some amendments but they are not available either in the Parliament library or in the Ministry.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not sure whether we moved any amendment to this resolution; there were amendments to the other resolutions; I am not sure whether they relate to this particular resolution and I have no further information on the subject.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

The hon. Members who are leaders of various groups will have thirty minutes and the others fifteen minutes.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan** (Cannanore): At the outset, I welcome the Prime Minister's statement on the international affairs and the stand taken by India in the United Nations. I am sure there will be general support in the country for the statement.

In the crisis that has developed as a result of the Anglo-French aggression in Egypt, there has been unprecedented unity in our country in support of Egypt. That unity revealed that, despite many differences amongst us on many issues, we stood together in our love for peace, freedom and human dignity. That unity has got to be maintained because, as the Prime Minister has pointed out in his statement, the world situation remains grave today.

It is all the more necessary to stress the need for this unity, because, while we all feel the same way about events in Egypt, even among the freedom loving forces differences exist on the assessment of what has taken place in Hungary. About Hungary I shall speak later. But, I want to make it clear at the outset that our party shared the deep distress expressed by the Prime Minister about the events that have taken place there. Our heart goes out to the Hungarian people who have suffered heavily during the last few weeks.

A few weeks ago when news came about the cease-fire in Egypt, there was a general sense of relief not only in our country but throughout the world. We felt that peace had been saved. Today, however, we all realise that while cease-fire was a big victory for the forces of freedom and for world public opinion, the crisis is not yet over. He has given expression to the sentiment which we all feel when he said that although there had been improvement in the situation, if further tendencies were not checked, there would be deterioration of the situation and a reversion to warfare. Tension continues. Why is it so? Is it only because it is the aftermath of the armed conflict? I think it is not the only reason. The real reason for the continuation of tension lies deeper.

As he has just now pointed out, in recent years many places of Asia and Africa held in colonial bondage for long periods have won freedom and are playing an increasingly important role in world affairs. In this our country has set an inspiring example. The peoples of the east are no longer prepared to be the plaything of the colonial powers. Many countries in Asia and Africa are pursuing independent policies, strengthening their national freedom and building relationship with other countries on the basis of equality and using their natural resources for rebuilding their economy in order to ensure a life of happiness and prosperity for their people. For all these, they need peace. That is the reason why the independent countries of the east are among the stoutest defenders of world peace.

All those who value human freedom and desire human progress rejoice in these developments. But these are precisely the developments

that imperialists detest, because these developments threaten their colonial domination, super-profits and also their plans to build these countries into war bases.

It is in this context that I want to explain the developments that have taken place in the Middle-East. The action in Egypt, in my opinion, was not the action of a mad man; it was a calculated move to reverse the whole process which began since the end of the last war. What was this process? It was the emergence of Asian and African countries as independent and sovereign States.

I want to recall the resolution of the All India Congress Committee passed in its session which characterised the Anglo-French action in Egypt as a reversion to the old discredited and colonial methods. It is perfectly correct. These methods have been adopted because the imperialists want to reimpose colonial slavery on the peoples of the East. Egypt was chosen as the victim of the attack because that country is today acting as the leader of the resurgent Arab nationalism in the Middle-East where the imperalists have vast economic and other stakes. The immediate object was to remove President Nasser from power, set up a puppet government and reimpose control over the Suez Canal.

But this was not the only object. There was also the other object of trying to cow down the freedom loving peoples of the other Asian countries and restore their domination in the Middle-East and transform it into a war base. Success in Egypt, if there had been a success, would have been followed up by new attacks on other countries and they would have been compelled to have more pacts like the SEATO or the Baghdad Pact. A blow would have been mounted on India's independent foreign policy itself.

The imperialist action in Egypt was, therefore, an aggression not against Egypt alone. It was an aggression aimed against the entire people of Asia and Africa. It was an action against their independent policies; it was an action against world peace.

The Anglo-French aggression has rightly been condemned by all peace-loving forces. Here, I want to point out that some Indian papers went so far as to assert that America had regained her moral leadership of the whole world. However, in reality, the American policy, as far as the Egyptian question was concerned, was a policy of duplicity and deception. I want to bring out some facts. It will be remembered that on the 31st October, when the Anglo-French aggression began in Egypt, an official spokesman of the American Government—Mr. Cabot Lodge—said that they would stand by their pledge to help the victim of the aggression. But that pledge only remained on paper. When the Egyptian cities and towns were being bombed from the air, when aggressors had already entered the Egyptian soil and thousands of Egyptians had been killed, Mr. Cabot Lodge in the U.N. Assembly paid only pious platitudes instead of proposing some stern action against the aggressors who had even refused to carry out the directives of the U.N.O. What did he say? He expressed deep regret. Not only did he express deep regret, but he depreacated putting the blame on certain nations like Britain and France and pleaded that "since best efforts to find a solution to the Palestine problem had failed, we must try something new."

This was not all. Another instance is that the American imperialism was fully exposed in the U.N. Security Council. When the Council said that the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. should take joint measures to stop hostilities, America joined Britain and France to defeat that proposal. The American proposal was described by the American representatives as 'unthinkable'.

On 5th November, the Soviet Union gave a stern warning to Britain and France. America said that it would oppose any effort on the part of the

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Soviet Union or any other country to intervene in the Middle-East. It was also made clear that America was opposed even to the countries' sending volunteers to the aid of Egypt. From all this it is very clear that while professing to sympathise with the victims of aggression the American Government would not merely take any steps to stop the aggressors but would not also allow others to do so. This is one point that I want to bring forward.

Another point is that there was also a cleavage of opinion between Britain and France on the one hand and the Americans on the other. That cleavage of opinion was about the precise measures that should be adopted in Egypt. At the same time, it was evident that America was also as seriously perturbed by the freedom upsurge in the Middle East as Britain and France. It also wanted to suppress the upsurge. What it thought was that after Britain and France had broken the Egyptian resistance it would be able to come out as the peace-maker, establish its own control over the Middle East, appear as the friends of the Asian and African peoples and draw them into military alliances.

We all know that the British, the French and Americans have not succeeded in their efforts. Their calculations have proved wrong. They could not, despite their big military support, crush the resistance of the Egyptians whose gallant struggle has won sympathies from the people all over the world. Again the Egyptian people rallied round their leader President Nasser and heroically defended their home. Public opinion throughout the world including Britain compelled them to take some action and the aggressors stood isolated. On 5th November there was the warning of the Soivet Union and within 24 hours they were forced to declare cease fire.

In this connection I want to refer to our connections with the British Commonwealth. On such a grave matter as this India, which is the biggest country in the Commonwelath, was not even consulted or even informed of what the British were intending to do. The blocking of the Suez Canal not only inflicted heavy damage on our economy but also jeopardised our plans and projects. We consider it absolutely necessary that India, after what has happened in Egypt, should immdiately sever its connection with the British Commonwealth. Our membership of the Commonwealth gives the British the prestige which enables it to deceive the world public opinion.

Sir, I have already stated that the Prime Minister was right in pointing out that the danger of world war continues. At attempt is being made now to divert attention from the crisis in the Middle East to Hungary.

I now come to the tragic conditions in Hungary. The tragic developments that have taken place in Hungary should be viewed in this background. It is to be deeply regretted that the process of democratisation that took place in a peaceful manner in Poland was not possible in Hungary. Very serious mistakes, misdeeds and even crimes had been committed by the earlier Government. There had been illegal acts and excesses. There had been bureaucratic callousness with regard to the needs of the people. There had also been disregard for national sentiments of the people. There was also an attitude of subservience in relation to the U.S.S.R. It has been stated by the Soviet Government that in the relations that prevailed between various States in the socialistic world there had been violations of the principle of equality.

All this brought about justified resentment among the people. Therefore a great popular movement developed. The aims of this were to undo the evil. The aim of the movement that first took place was not to overthrow the Government. It was only to undo the evils which were explained by me before. At the same

time, I want to point out that it must not be forgotten that in Hungary before the war, the worst form of Fascist Government had prevailed. The people had been the poorest among the people of Europe. The workers and peasants were economically down-trodden and politically suppressed. The people's democratic regime in Hungary had put an end to this state of affairs. When, however, the Hungarian people began their struggle against the evils and misdeeds of the People's Democratic Government, they did not want to go back to the old regime. They wanted the maintenance of the socialist system purged of the evils that had accumulated.

But the struggle that began on the 23rd October was joined by reactionary forces also who did not want the Soviet system itself. How the peaceful struggle got converted into an armed uprising is not clear. This is a subject which has got to be clearly investigated by the Hungarian Government and if there were mistakes committed in handling the situation, if excessive forces were used which angered public mind then those responsible for these excesses must be severely punished.

It may be wrong, however, to ascribe the Hungarian developments only to internal forces. What happened after the 24th, as is clear from events, was a planned and organised uprising in which foreign powers played a big rôle. We all dislike intervention by foreign powers in the internal affairs of any country. But foreign intervention does not always take the same shape. Sometimes it takes another shape. The American Government is openly earmarking a sum of 100 million dollars every year for subversive activities in the socialist world.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** 200 million dollars.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** My friend Shri Asoka Mehta says that they set apart 200 million dollars. It is also known that large numbers of reactionary elements after the word war sought refuge in Austria and several other countries. All these people made their way into Hungary and took part in the rebellion. They had been supplied with arms and plenty of funds. All this constituted an intervention in the affairs of Hungary by imperialist powers. It is due to this that repeated appeals by the Hungarian Government to the rebels to lay down arms and repeated concessions to their demands were not headed and the bloody warfare went on.

Use of Soviet troops in Hungary has given rise to diverse comments in many quarters. We have no hesitation in stating that it is deeply regrettable that forces of democracy inside Hungary could not control the situation and the Soviet forces had to be called in. We do not like such things to take place in any country. It must not be forgotten that in the Hungarian rebellion foreign intervention, that is intervention by the imperialist powers, had played a big role.

Under pressure of the rebels the Government changed its position several times without any reference to the people. On the 30th October, the Soviet Union announced that it was withdrawing its forces from Budapest. It was then that reaction showed its face and Cardinal Minzenty broadcast from the Budapest radio that capitalist system was to be restored in Hungary. Nagy declared the withdrawal from the Warsaw pact. The new Government appealed for the assistance of the Soviet Union. It was a situation where utter chaos prevailed in Hungary. The country was in the grip of a civil war and elements hostile to the socialist system were striving to convert the country into a base which would be utilised by the imperialists for aggression against the socialist world.

At the time when these tragic events and developments were taking

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place in Hungary and thousands of working class leaders were being butchered, the crisis in the Middle East began. Events have shown that the Soviet Union was prepared to help Egypt with concrete measures in her hour of ordeal. What was the Soviet Union to do when the socialist system was in danger and being destroyed in Hungary and a war base created there in a menacing world situation where armed intervention alone could save the world from a world war?

It is evident that the developments in Hungary were connected with the crisis that developed in the Middle East. The imperialists wanted to create a diversion in Hungary in order to maintain the threat against the Soviet Union and the socialist world so that it could be paralysed in a period of grave crisis in the countries of the Middle East. So, a fateful decision had to be taken by the Soviet Union in such a situation. The danger of war in Hungary had to be met in order that they could effectively intervene in defence of Egypt.

I am sure that everybody will agree that the issues at stake were such that if the Soviet Union had not gone to the aid of the Hungarian people in their hour of distress, it would have meant not merely their liquidation of the gains of the socialist system in Hungary but a grave danger to the cause of world peace and the freedom of the people. But acting as it had done, the U.S.S.R. has prevented the creation of a war base in Europe and also defeated the attack on the Egyptian people.

In Egypt, none invited the British to come. In Hungary, the Government invited the Soivet Union. In Egypt, there was no foreign troop. In Hungary, the Soviet troops were stationed under the Warsaw Pact. It must be remembered that in Egypt, attempt was made to reverse the process of national independence. But in Hungary, the uprising occurred while the mistakes of the past were being corrected and measures towards democratisation were already taking place. In Egypt, however, aggression occurred in order to transform the country into a colony, while in Hungary the Soviet forces were called in by the Government in order to protect the socialist system which was correcting its earlier mistakes.

The Prime Minister has expressed a fear that in Hungary, the developments have checked the progress. I do not think so. If such a thing were to happen as a result of the tragic events on this scale, every one of us will be distressed. But I am confident that such a thing will not happen and that the Hungarian Government have learnt the lessons from the past, and its recent declarations show that, and we have every reason to hope that the process of democratisation, in spite of severe setbacks, will go forward with increasing momentum.

As far as the Indian vote in the United Nations is concerned, some people have criticised India's position on the resolution which was moved in the United Nations. We think that India had acted perfectly well. It is significant that one of the chief sponsors of the resolution was Pakistan which has illegally grabbed part of Kashmir and its attitude towards this whole crisis has been of a dubious character. The elections under the U.N. auspices constitute a violation of sovereignty of any country. Tomorrow, the same logic may be applied as far as Kashmir is concerned. So, those who criticise India's stand on the resolution should ponder over this aspect.

The question then arises as to the position of the Soviet troops in Hungary. The Hungarian Government has declared that negotiations about the stationing of the troops will be started as soon as possible. We hope that these negotiations would be speedily conducted and that the Hungarian people themselves may defend their socialistic gains.

As regards the Warsaw Pact, we are opposed to all military pacts. The Warsaw Pact came into existence as a result of the threat created by the NATO. We think that the time has come to scrap all the military pacts after learning from these crises; it is time that the statesmen of the world decided to come together, scrap all military alliances and withdraw foreign forces from all countries so that a new climate would be created. We all desire that thing to take place.

In this connection, I welcome the proposal made by Switzerland, namely, that the four big powers along with India should meet to discuss the problems that have arisen. It is to be regretted that the American Government has not agreed to this proposal which once again shows the real intention of America.

I am sure everybody in the House will welcome the proposal made by the Soviet Government recently to reduce the armed forces, ban atomic weapons, stop all the tests and remove within two years all military—army, navy and air forces—from foreign countries. So, I think this is the situation where the powers should come together and see that all these things proposed are considered at some conference so as to arrive at a settlement on these issues.

In the end, I would once again stress that the whole world situation remains extremely grave. So, in this hour, it is our duty to see that we are all united and we should see that the situation that has arisen today does not deteriorate and that there will be peace in the world.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Mr. Speaker, we are discussing today the international situation and the policy of our Government towards it. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, the international situation, particularly in those parts where very grave developments have taken place, is somewhat confusing. May I add that the policy of our Government is also somewhat confusing?

**Pandit K. C. Sharma** (Meerut Distt. —South): And so is your mind.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I am happy that the Prime Minister today has corrected the focus and has set the record straight. It is interesting to find that the Prime Minister and his colleagues, at least a majority of them, when they make an error of judgment, are able to realise that and they ultimately succeed in rectifying that error. In contrast, the party next to me, even after all that they have been saying all these months, continue today to espouse the official line of the Soviet Union.

As far as the Government of India's policy in West Asia is concerned, I would like to go on record by saying that we support unequivocally the firm stand that the Government have taken. While we support this firm stand and while we wish all strength to the elbow of the Prime Minister in seeing that the developments there are met with a firm hand and that the aggressors are not permitted to remain on the soil of Egypt, and that the sovereignty of Egypt is upheld, that the unashamed effort at bringing back the dark forces of colonialism is pushed back with all our might and main, at the same time, I would like to point out that perhaps if this kind of strength, if this kind of unflinching attitude had been taken up earlier, probably these unfortunate developments would not have come about.

Let us take Cyprus. What has been our attitude about Cyprus? The Government of India have hardly said a word about the struggle that people of Cyprus have been carrying on for self-determination and independence. Did not the Government of India know that the British Government was holding on to Cyprus because the British Government wanted to use Cyprus as a military base? And, against whom? Surely, Cyprus would and could be used as a military base only against the Arab States. Did the Government of India at any time warn the British Government that the Government of India

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would not like or countenance the use of Cyprus as a military base? After the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, developments are taking place full of grave import. Not a single effort has been made in the case of Cyprus, to my knowledge. I would very much like our Prime Minister to enlighten me wheather any effort was made to warn the British against the misuse of Cyprus.

Let us take Algeria. After all, France is involved in it. What has been happening in Algeria? In Algeria people have been struggling for freedom. Since November, 1954, 17,000 Algerians have been killed by the French forces. 35,000 French troops have been in Algeria trying to crush the liberation movement. It was Mendes-France who pointed out recently that those military forces were larger than the total of the French troops engaged in Indo-China on the eve of the fall of Dien Bien Phu. Look at the firmness with which our Prime Minister stood up against the hostilities in Indo-China and look at the lukewarmness with which he has been functioning on the question of Algeria. The Foreign Minister of France came here and he went away with the impression that our Prime Minister had understood and perhaps appreciated the special situation in which France was placed in Algeria. That impression had to be corrected. Later on, when the Algerian question was soght to be brought up on the agenda of the United Nations and when that question was actually put on the agenda with our support, the French withdrew from the United Nations and Mr. Krishna Menon tried to bring back France to the U.N. What is the result? France goes about feeling, no matter what they do with Algeria, even if they send 350,000 troops to kill 17,000 men, India will be willing to intervene and persuade this big power. That the Government of France is led by Socialists is a matter of deepest shame for us; I have made it clear over and over again and I refused to attend their conference when I was invited saying that their actions are unworthy of those claiming to speak in the name of Socialism. We have dissociated ourselves and we have categorically told them what we feel about them. I would have been happy if in the same clear terms, our Prime Minister also had made them realise that India will never countenance the kind of thing that is carried on. The result is that both the French and the British Governments were embolded and, perhaps, they thought they could get away with this kind of treatment or with this kind of adventure in Egypt. I am not saying that if we had taken a firm stand earlier these things would not have happened; but I feel that our record would have been much stronger, our moral voice would have had much greater authority if we had functioned in an unequivocal manner all through.

I would like to make a brief and passing reference to the general inaction that we have shown in the dispute between the Arab States and Israel. There are rights and wrongs on both sides and for a long time, after the signing of the armistice, we know that there have been thousands of border incursions from both sides and hundreds have been killed. There is a demand for a peace settlement, but for reasons most of us know, no progress has been made. This is an area of great tension, an area where, because of this long-standing dispute between Israel and the Arab States, big powers are bound to come in and take advantage of it. Whether the British come in or the Americans, the Russians or the French come in, one or the other is bound to take advantage of it and those of us who desire that there should be peace in that area should have undertaken the responsibility. Our Prime Minister is foremost among them and he should have made an effort to see that the dispute in this acute area of tension does not flare up into a war. Nobody can condone what the Israeli Government has done. We disapprove of

it; we deplore it; we condemn it; but, we must realise that 5:7 million Jews were butchered by Hitler in Europe and today 1·7 million Jews in Israel feel that they have to survive. Whether their fears are justified or not, they want to be a part of Asia; we have recognised Israel as a State and therefore, we are admitting the right of Israelites to exist. So, something should have been done to reduce the acute tension between the Arab States and Israel. I am sorry that because of our inability to mediate in this area of tension, we have become today a somewhat agonised spectator of this conflict between Israel and Egypt, which has been taken advantage of and cynically exploited by the two big powers.

**Dr. S. N. Sinha** (Saran East): There is no ground for an attack here.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Did I say it is a ground for an attack? Either try to understand what I have said....

**Shri Gadgil** (Poona Central): Do not have a war here.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I would, therefore, like to point out that our stand on Egypt must be made clear beyond any kind of misunderstanding. We must demand that Egypt be compensated and we must insist that all the aggressive troops must be withdrawn; and, if they are not withdrawn within a reasonable period, I believe India should not hesitate to go to the United Nations and ask for application of sanctions against even these big powers. The only hope of mankind lies in the United Nations and we must do everything possible in this matter. I know the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries sitting opposite me is wondering what will happen if such sanctions are applied to India's trade; but, these are the things which we should do, if we are serious about maintaining peace. The most important thing is—I repeat—we should not hesitate to go to the United Nations and take a lead in demanding sanctions against the aggressors in Egypt.

We welcome our participation in the U.N. force and we support the Government's policy in West Asia that the Anglo-French Israeli aggression and the Suez Canal question must be kept completely separate. Any effort at mixing up these two questions should be stoutly opposed, as is being stoutly opposed by our Government.

Now I come to the Hungarian question. As far as this question is concerned, there have been so many policy statements and so many pronouncements that it is very difficult to know where exactly the Government stands. I believe that the latest pronouncement of the Prime Minister probably represents the most considered view of the Government of India. If I remember a right, the Prime Minister said this morning that there is a national uprising taking place in Hungary. He made it very clear. Almost the entire people had risen up because they wanted political and economic changes and they were fighting for freedom. But, what does Krishna Menon say on the subject? Mr. Krishna Menon, speaking our voice, as our representative, said in the United Nations that he would not refer to the Hungarian people as though they were people struggling for independence. Where do we stand? The whole difficulty has arisen from the fact that our position on Hungary has not been clearly precisely stated.

There were developments in Poland. As a result, taking the clue from these developments, there were further developments in Hungary. And Mr. Krishna Menon said on the 20th October that "that is an internal matter of the Hungarian people". Because, it has been repeatedly insisted here that Hungary is an independent country, that Hungary is in the United Nations, it is a sovereign country and that it is an independent country. As if British India was not a member of the League of Nations, and as if we

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would have ever accepted the argument that because British India was a member of the League of Nations we were an independent and sovereign country!

**Shri Gadgil:** There is a difference between the League of Nations and the United Nations.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** It has no independence. Are we prepared to say that Hungary is an independent country, that the sovereignty of Hungary rests in the people of Hungary? That is the simple question which needs to be answered.

The Prime Minister, and more so his adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Krishna Menon, they have objected to the word satellite; if any one used that word, the Congress Benches are up in revolt. Do we not realise that these countries have been made to revolve in the political orbits around the Soviet Union?

My friend Mr. Gopalan is not here, he also said "We are hoping that troops will be withdrawn from Hungary".

What has happened in Poland? The Gomulka government goes to Moscow and agrees to retain the Soviet troops in Poland! Because, he cannot be the free agent of the wishes of the Polish people. Look at the changes that are taking place in Poland. What happens to our communist friends? When the changes are recognised by Russia, they say that "mistakes were made." Mistakes are made only when they are recognised by Russia, otherwise everything is all right!

**Shri Punnoose** (Alleppey): How can you find out?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Of course you can never find out, I know your ignorance; people who wear blinkers can never find out.

Troops will never be withdrawn from Hungary, because the Kadar Government will reach a similar kind of agreement with Moscow. And that is all the purpose of the Soviet *coup* in Hungary, to prevent Hungary getting out of the Soviet orbit. Whether there were Fascists involved in it or not, we shall come to a little later. But let it be clearly understood that what has happened in Hungary is that the people wanted to shape their own future, and by a political *coup*, by all kinds of manoeuvres and machinations the Soviet Government have prevented the people of Hungary from realising their destiny. And Mr. Krishna Menon gets up and says, on behalf of India, that we cannot call them as people struggling for independence! Not only that. Look at the language. I have never come across a person who can use a language of equivocation more effectively or, may I say, more dangerously than my friend Mr. Krishna Menon. And how does he end his speech—which the Prime Minister asks us to read carefully? He says:

> "The great expression of public opinion that has taken place here from every side of this Assembly will itself be a contribution to the solution of the difficult problems before us and to enable the independent country of Hungary to resolve its problems and be ensured to it all the conditions of existence that are envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations."

Hush hush. Not a word about the Russian intervention. Not a word about the rape of Hungary that is going on. How dare we say anything! What is being quietly, politely said here in murmurs, in tones of the utmost courtesy and consideration, all these things will be communicated to Kremlin, and then 'independent Hungary' will be able to resolve its own problems, her internal problems—something on the lines of the riots in Ahmedabad—as Mr. Krishna Menon pointed out! Amazing, fantastic!

Look at the Prime Minister's analysis and what Mr. Krishna Menon gave. And we are still told to read that speech very carefully so that we may know what is the attitude of India! I say with a full sense of responsibility that if this is the way he represents India, Mr. Krishna Menon does not represent India, does not represent the Government of India, does not represent the Prime Minister of India.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra** (Aurangabad): He does represent.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Here is what he has said. And I want a single responsible Congressman to get up and say that he stands by this expression of opinion, this equivocation of Mr. Krishna Menon.

What happens then? On the 3rd November—my friend here talked about Fascist intervention—*Pravda* had made the charge. The Russian Communist Party daily, the Soviet official daily, *Pravda,* had made that charge. And what did the Hungarian Communist Party's journal, *Szabad Nep* reply to that? And mind you, *Szabad Nep* is the official journal of the Communist Party in Hungary. It said that what *Pravda* had said is an insult to the people of Budapest. It said, "What are the Hungarians doings?" Mind you, it is the Communist Party's organ in Hungary, *Szabad Nep,* which asked the question. "What are the Hungarian people fighting for?", and replied in the words of a great hero of the national upsurge of 1848, Poet Petoff; it approvingly quoted his words and said that Hungary is fighting "to be a free and independent country". Mr. Krishna Menon should note that the Communists of Hungary, when they were trying to free themselves in their moment of national upsurge and national aspirations, replied to *Pravda* and said: If you talk of Fascists, you are insulting the people of Budapest who are fighting for freedom. What are they fighting for? In the words of Petoff, they are fighting for national freedom and for the independence of their country. That is the reply to Mr. Gopalan—the reply to Mr. Gopalan is not important, but that is the reply to Mr. Krishna Menon who claims to be the representative of India in the United Nations.

What happened on 1st November? On 1st November the Prime Minister of Hungary, Mr. Nagy, appealed to the United Nations. What did he say? He appealed against the entry of further troops into Hungary. He demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. He declared Hungary's neutrality and appealed to the United Nations to put on its agenda the question of Hungary's neutrality and its defence by the four Great Powers.

In the mean time, as soon as this appeal was made, the Prime Minister said he did not know what had happened during those seventy-two hours. The writing on the wall is there for anybody who cares to read it. As soon as this declaration of neutrality was made—the neutrality that we cherish so much, the dismantling of military alliances that we condemn—as soon as Hungary came over to our side, as soon as Hungary joined the area of peace that the Prime Minister is leading, what happened? Soviet troops intervened. And Prime Minister Nagy, on the 3rd November, made this announcement:

> "Early this morning Soviet troops attacked the Hungarian capital with open purpose to overthrow the legal government. The Hungarian troops are in combat and the Hungarian Government is at its post. This I announce to the people and the world."

Here is the Government of Hungary, the legal government of Hungary overthrown by an act of aggression, and the Prime Minister goes to the radio and makes an announcement to the world. And our Prime Minister does not know.

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One of the members of this Government, Madam Anna Kethly, who is the flaming symbol of democratic socialism in Hungary and who fought relentlessly against the Horthy government, who was imprisoned for six years by Rakosis Communist Government this Madam Anna Kethly who has an international reputation as a relentless fighter of freedom, as a veteran soldier in the fight for democracy has sent me a telegram. And this is the telegram that she has sent me:

> "In its attempt to throw off foreign domination and establish its national independence the Hungarian people rose in armed revolt and set up a government of its own representatives under the premiership of Imre Nagy. Stop. As the only member of Premier Nagy's cabinet now on free soil, I ask you to urge your United Nations delegation not to recognize the Russian puppet regime of Janos Kadar, to work for the recognition by the United Nations of my mandate as the representative of Hungary's real government, to vote for all measures demanding immediate action in Hungary by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies regardless of Russian opposition, and to demand cessation of repressive measures by Russian forces in Hungary and a halt to the deportation of Hungarian nationals. I also ask you to urge your Government to do all in its power to put these recommendations into effect as well as to work for the reinstatement of the forcibly overthrown Nagy Government and resumption of negotiations between this Government and the Russian authorities in respect to the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Hungarian soil. I ask you to urge that the United Nations be a party to these negotiations.
>
> Anna Kethly, Minister of State of Hungary....."

14 hrs.

**An Hon. Member:** From where was this sent?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** From New York, the headquarters of the United Nations.

What did our Prime Minister say to this? When the blue Danube was turning red, when the two sides of the city Buda and Pest on the two sides of the blue Danube were flowing with blood, what did the Prime Minister say? The Prime Minister said,

> "In Hungary a civil conflict rages. Under a Treaty, Soviet forces were called in and they came to assist. Then the Hungarian Government split into two and what was presumably the stronger section invited Russia to send its forces back to quell the disturbances."

The Government representing the stronger section invites Russia to send troops and the Prime Minister accepts it and condones. What will happen and what are the implications of such a policy. Anywhere, tomorrow, in any one of our neighbouring countries, the Government may split and—who knows which is the stronger section and which is the weaker section—may invite troops from a foreign country. What will happen if we condone this sort of thing in Hungary and say that troops should be withdrawn later on? So long as the Kadar Government remains in power, so long as the Russian puppet Government remains in power, any talk of withdrawal of Soviet forces is just an eye-wash. If we are serious about the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the Kadar Government must go. The Nagy Government, the legally established Government must come into power. Then only negotiations can be carried on. But, on all these questions our attitude was very lukewarm. In England, when England launches an attack on Egypt, the Labour Party protests. Mr. Gaitskell is there to raise his voice of protest. Mr. Nutting

resigned from the Government. In France when the French carried on a war of attrition and ruthless aggression against Algeria, people protested. A Minister of the Government M. Alain resigned from the Government in protest. What happens in Russia? Russia can do anything it likes and get away with it. There is no internal public opinion to challenge the Government. That is why we believe that we have got to talk straight to Russia. That is why we have to say things a little more strongly in the case of Russia than in any other case. In other cases, there are internal checks which can be relied upon to do something. But, in the case of Russia, the Russian leaders have to be made to realise how strongly world opinion reacts to what they are doing. Who embodies the world opinion? Who embodies the conscience of man more than the leader of India, because of the traditions that this country has built up, because of the unique position that this country enjoys and because of the great stature that our Prime Minister possesses? When this conscience of man tried to play politics, when this conscience of man permitted itself to be guided by a real political genius, by a genius for real politics, a genius for all kinds of international adjustments that Shri Krishna Menon believes that he possesses, what is the result? The voice of the consience of man was muffled. I am glad that today that voice has come out in a fairly strong and unequivocal manner. But, much harm could have been spared if we had not faltered in the past. There are many things which one could have said. But, they are not necessary now. I hope and trust that the line that the Prime Minister has taken, we will adhere to. We shall not recognise the Kadar regime as the true Government of Hungary. We shall demand that the withdrawal of troops in Hungary can take place only when there is a really free Government in Hungary.

What is being done? There is this talk of liberalisation. Maulana Azad, in the U.N.E.S.C.O. sang hymns of praise about this liberalisation and democratisation. What is this liberalisation and democratisation? The Communists are trying to organise their power within discreet limits. They know that naked power cannot work any more. Therefore, certain adjustments are being made. Are we to be a party to this kind of thing? We believe that sovereignty rests in the people. The people have a right to choose their own leader. The British and the French Governments called Nasser a fascist. Are we calling Nasser a fascist? Why do we permit the people to call Nagy a fascist? Our Prime Minister rightly said the other day and Shri Jaiprakash Narayan re-echoed that sentiment that the people have the right to choose their own leader and their own Government and they can choose Communist Government if they so desire. The Prime Minister has pointed out that ten years of communist rule has convinced the people of Hungary that Communism cannot be the best method of Government for them. Therefore, I would like to say that on the Hungarian question, it is not enough that we say that we deplore. My hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan also said that he deplores. It is easy to deplore. A firmer stand has to be taken. As far as Egypt is concerned, a firm stand needs to be taken. On Hungary, a firm stand should be taken by saying that this puppet, stooge Government we are not prepared to recognise. We would like the Nagy Government to come back to power. We would support the Nagy Government's demand for total withdrawal of foreign troops and renunciation of the Warsaw Pact, and for neutralisation of Hungary, which should be guaranteed by the United Nations. The more the smaller countries demand for that kind of neutralisation, the better for the peace of the world.

**Shri Gadgil:** Sir, the situation, as was well described by the Prime Minister is grave and continues to be grave. What was far more important was his reference that violence is being resorted on occasions when it was possible to follow other methods. The situation is grave not merely to-

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the nations which are directly involved, but it is grave for the whole world, not excluding our country. It is, therefore, necessary that we must take a broader and higher view of the whole thing and not indulge like a vulture in merely pecking at the soft points in the situation.

The immediate need is to end the conflict wherever it is rising and then create an atmosphere in which it will be possible to work out and formulate a permanent, positive and enduring peace. Unless this is done, it is just possible that the situation may worsen, although it does contain some elements to justify the hope that it may not and it may prove a little successful. I would appeal to the Members of the Opposition that this is a situation in which we should think across party lines and work out and formulate a policy which will be not only in the highest interests of this country, but in the highest interests of the world. I do not suggest that they should give up their right to put hard questions to the Government. I do not suggest that they should not be critical, but having worked out a policy with general approval, they should, like any other Member of this Party, be loyal to it.

Today we are all taking up moral positions. Whether it is the Eastern bloc or the Western bloc, everybody is taking up a moral position, but they are for the purposes of psychological warfare. The real moral principles and values which really are the warp and woof of national life woven on the long loom of time are neglected. Therefore, we must lift up this issue from its immediate context and consider in what way we can suggest a solution which will, as I said, bring positive and enduring peace. What is the cause of the entire trouble? Only a few days ago, top leaders of the world were saying that the chances of a third world war had practically disappeared. We now know that between peace and war there is just a dash, and anything might happen any moment in the future, because what has happened in the course of the last two weeks does not justify any hope that nothing worse will happen.

As was pointed out by my friend Shri Asoka Mehta, the trouble started because Israel and Egypt could not pull together.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** (Eluru): They were not able to pull together because of the Western nations.

**Shri Gadgil:** In the first place, the creation of Israel State may be an act of historical justice or poetic justice, but it had created a volcano in world politics, and it will continue to erupt on and off until some satisfactory solution is found out. As to what the Egyptian Government stands for in this connection, I shall just read—not that I approve of it, but only to give the background:

> "Egypt has decided to despatch her heroes, the disciples of Pharaoh and the sons of Islam, and they will cleanse the land of Palestine. Therefore, ready yourselves; shed tears; cry out and weep, O Israel, because near is your day of liquidation. Thus we have decided and thus is our belief. There will be no more complaints and protests, neither to the Security Council, nor to the United Nations, nor to the Armistice Commission. Nor will there be peace on the border because we demand vengeance and the vengeance is Israel's death."

**Shri Mohiuddin** (Hyderabad City): May I know the source of the quotation, Egyptian or Israeli?

**Shri Gadgil:** This is an official Cairo Radio broadcast of 31st August, 1955.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** But who has published it?

**Shri Gadgil:** Then in an Order of the Day, issued on 15th Feb. 1956 Maj.-Gen. Ahmed Salem, Commander of the Third Egyptian Division which

was then stationed in the Sinai Peninsula, said:

> "Every Commander is to prepare himself and his subordinates for the inevitable campaign against Israel for the purpose of fulfilling our supreme aim, namely the annihilation of Israel and her extermination in the shortest possible time and in most brutal and cruel battles."

As against this, what is the feeling of Israel? This is well illustrated by the statement made by its Prime Minister that Israel wanted this to be undertaken as a preventive war. It has got all the elements of a *jehad* Here is what the Chief Rabbi did when the Sinai peninsula was invaded. The Chief Rabbi placed a Torah in the leading jeep and said:

> "You are about to enter holy soil. For in this land Moses, our teacher, received the law."

Unless the problem between Egypt and Israel, or, in other words, between Israel on the one hand and the entire Arab world on the other, is satisfactorily solved, I am of the view that there will not be world peace, and in these troubled waters both the blocs will continue to fish as has been suggested by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta.

**14.15 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What the Britishers did is sufficiently known. It is an act, in the words of the Prime Minister, of unmitigated aggression. Now, attempts are being made to find out some moral reason for it, and as Bernard Shaw has well said, the Englishman never lacks a moral reason for whatever he does, and if Egypt is attacked by the British today, it must be for international good! But the question is: has that solved the problem—the problem of having an enduring solution between Egypt and Israel? And has the Suez Canal issue been solved? It has not been solved. Therefore, we took the right attitude in demanding that aggression must end. Our first aim is to end the conflict, and our second aim is to create an atmosphere in which an enduring solution can be discussed and later on implemented.

There has been a cease-fire, whether as a result of our efforts or somebody's threat. Anybody can take the credit, but we merely claim that we have done our humble bit.

**Shri Gidwani** (Thana): Pakistan is taking credit.

**Shri Gadgil:** During the last eight years, by following a certain policy and by standing for certain principles our great country and our great Prime Minister have built up a reputation for fairmindedness, of judging everything on merits, and it is because of this our responsibilities have grown. And in order adequately to discharge those responsibilities, if the Prime Minister in certain circumstances takes a cautious attitude, it must not be misunderstood because, if there is any country today which is trusted by others more than another, it is India, and if by our actions here or by our speeches we weaken this position ourselves, then it is not only a matter of disaster for this country, but it is a matter of disaster to the whole world. Therefore, when the Prime Minister took up a certain attitude with respect to Hungary, let us understand the back ground. When war starts, truth is the first casualty, and in this particular business, the policy that was gradually becoming popular in the world, namely of peaceful co-existence and the working of the law of Panch Shila have been reversed. In fact, the pulse of Panch Shila is now completely benumbed. There has been no respect for the territorial sovereignty, there has been interference in matters which are purely internal. In other words, the great hopes we built about Panch Shila and the great things we expected as a result of the adoption of a policy of co-existence by the several countries in the world, all those hopes are dashed. Any judgment can only

[Shri Gadgil]

be passed if there is honest, accurate and positive information. Now, what is the position with regard to this.

We have been supplied, at least I have got some literature from the Congress of Cultural Freedom, some from the Socialist Party, some from the Chinese Embassy, some from the USSR Embassy and it seems that nobody is certain as to how the situation in Hungary was at any given time. So far as Egypt was concerned, we know that in the letter addressed to the English Prime Minister by the attacked Egypt it was stated that the USSR authorities long before England consequences of any attack on Egypt would be disastrous, and yet England did it. So far as Hungary is concerned, here are some quotations from French Socialist papers which go to show that all those things which were represented by a particular party are not correct. We have the reactions of Marshal Tito; we have the reactions of other countries. Therefore, if my responsibility because of the reputation that I stand for fairness and that I judge everything on the merits of the case is greater, I must know the truth, the whole truth before I pronounce any judgment. And, if the Prime Minister of our country gradually goes from one information to another, there is nothing inconsistent in it. It only shows how very alive he is to truth. The moment he knows it he is not concealing it. My own feeling is that even in this confusion there are certain facts which stand out broadly and boldly.

One fact that I have to point out is that the U.S.S.R. allowed the process of democratisation to continue. In fact, it seems it was their policy. They allowed it in Poland; they allowed it in Hungary. But certain other people took suspicious interest in this and, naturally, the U.S.S.R. must have thought that it was a matter which would ultimately result in danger to their security. Whether such a fear is jusified or not is another matter. But the fact today remains that up to a point the U.S.S.R. was favourable to the democratisation and later on it changed the policy. Will we be justified, when the situation is so fluid and so uncertain, in giving a final or dogmatic judgment on a situation of this kind? Or would not prudence and statesmanship demand that we should approach the thing very carefully?

Shri Asoka Mehta praised our Prime Minister and said that he was the conscience of the world. Indeed he is. If he is so and if he follows one policy in a particular matter for which you give him credit, why not be a little generous to wait for a time and to leave him to take what tactics he should use if you agree that his ultimate aim is to establish peace and abolish violence and war? You can be certainly charitable to that extent.

Now, that is the position with respect to Hungary. The Government of India and the Congress Party have repeatedly made it clear that we stand for democracy and wherever freedom is in danger we will go to the help of those who are fighting for freedom. This has been made clear so many times.

Something about the vote in the U.N.O. has been said and it has become a matter of great controversy. But, what is the basic attitude, leaving aside the vote which has been very adequately explained today by the Prime Minister? What is the basic attitude; what is the basic approach to this problem? If we say that we do not stand for democracy, then I can understand. But, when our principal basic values are absolutely there; you cannot pick up one thing, one soft spot. As I said, you must take a higher view away from the din and dust of the immediate controversy and apply your mind, all your moral force to find out a formula which will be of enduring value.

Today every weak nation, weak in the military sense, is jeopardised. If, what has been done in Egypt or if what has been done in Hungary according to the interpretation of my socialist friends is not dealt with properly—it may by this method or that method—it will develop. As to which method should be followed, I am prepared to trust the Prime Minister; although I am critical of him, all the same, in this particular respect I am loyal. Therefore, the real question is, are we for a permanent solution or are we merely taking personal or party advantage of the situation as it is developing from time to time? I believe that it is not merely a political crisis; it is a moral and philosophic crisis that is facing the world. We have to answer the question whether we stand for mere political expediency or whether we stand for the freedom and dignity of man. That is just the question. It may be that it may have been formulated in the context of present circumstances but this is a particularly broad issue that we have to answer.

If anybody thinks that the use of nuclear weapons will bring in peace, he is wrong. If anybody thinks that dollars will bring in peace, he is also wrong. Positive peace can only come when certain ideas, certain understanding, certain modes and values are accepted by the whole world. Let us, therefore, make it abundantly clear beyond doubt that we stand for the solution of all outstanding questions in the international world by peaceful means. And, in approaching this, let us also be peaceful, non-violent in our language also. Let us be peaceful in this, as Gandhiji said, you must be non-violent in thought, word and deed. Even resorting to dishonesty for an honest cause is bad. Therefore the greatest responsibility today lies on the shoulders of our Prime Minister.

I would, as I said in the beginning, request my friends here to consider this whole question not in terms of any party expediency or party outlook. If we are broadly agreed that the situation in the world may develop into anything and that it is our duty above all to see that there is no drift and that the entire international life is directed to a definite goal where the elementary values of freedom and dignity of man will be secure, are we not justified in backing up the policy of the Prime Minister?

That is just the question. I am sure that the Prime Minister is trying to do that. You may ridicule persuasion; you may ridicule this, that and the other; you may condemn secret parleys, private assurances or tactful whispers as elements of conspiracy; but persuasion by appealing to what is noblest in man, to his good instinct, is a method to which we are pledged and that is a responsibility cast on us even under the provisions of our Constitution. Therefore, after the first immediate stage of ending the conflict today the conflict must end—the people must come together, as Plato has said it becomes wise men, to confer and consverse and not leave things to drift for themselves. Are we going to allow the events to overwhelm us or are we going to control the events and make them move in a manner in which we think our ultimate values will be realised? I do not want to say anything more. But I appeal to my opposition friends to just consider this. It is no use condemning Mr. Krishna Menon or condemning that man. Persons don't count. What is the principle? If you agree, don't make the thing unnecessarily bitter but strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister in this particular respect because he represents the pulse of the world and if he fails everything fails.

**Dr. S. N. Sinha:** Sir, the first speaker from the opposition benches the leader of the Communist group set the whole Hungarian question upside down. He made a perfect "Sirshasana" of the whole international situation. Well, I will take it up first and try to set it right. What one has to bear in mind today about the situation in Eastern

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Europe and what is happening in Hungary is this: It is a great nationalist revolution against all the misdeeds committed in that country by the Stalinist imperialists. It is all a lie, a distortion of historical facts to say that some outsiders who are fascists or whatever they may be have instigated this. It is clear from the statement of the present Prime Minister, if we call him a Prime Minister, though in the common vocabulary he is a Quisling or a puppet; I will read what he, Mr. Kadar, has to say about the present revolution in Hungary. He says:

> "There must be unanimity as to the fact that the basic reasons for the popular movement begun on October 23rd should be sought in the grave mistakes and crimes committed to the detriment of the country's working people by the Rakosi clique which enjoyed decisive influence in the leadership of the country and the party. It ought to be also kept in mind that the indignation of the masses which rose against these harmful acts and methods was absolutely legitimate. The purpose of the masses taking part in this movement was not to undermine the people's power in the Hungarian Peoples Republic but on the contrary to strengthen and fortify it by coming out against the mistakes."

I quote from the horse's own mouth. This is from the News and Views of the Soviet Union, dated November 14, 1956 which is being circulated. So, you will see that there was a revolution and the revolution is going on still in Hungary and the innocent people of the cities are being massacred. If you follow it carefully, you will find that it was after Hungary's declaration of its neutrality and because it withdrew from the Warsaw Pact and the Prime Minister of that country called upon the United Nations for the protection of the Hungarian neutrality and Cardinal Mindczenty asked the people to give prayers, that the Soviet troops re-entered and the Soviet tanks roared on the Hungarian soil. It was most unfortunate—if you know the city you will understand it well—that in Budapest the massacre began from the Parliament Square there. After all, Parliament is the highest place of sanctity for the democratic ideas. But, unfortunately, in Hungary the massacre begain from that place. And what did they do? Their first act was to just liquidate the former Government and they put another puppet by the name Kadar as Prime Minister there.

Here you have to see what has happened by this act of the Russian troops or Russian tanks in Budapest. The Stalinist aggression on Hungary has reduced Hungary not only to less than a sovereign State but to the lowest level of a slave State. In actual fact it is so and in the words of our Prime Minister "it is an outrage of human dignity and freedom". Today Hungary is less than a sovereign State and the problem before the whole world is: how to pull it out again and how to make it right or correct these wrongs done to her.

In Egypt happily the aggressor could not change the Government. President Nasser stood like a rock. But here they have changed it. There is also another difference. When one aggressor, the United Kingdom, was in Egypt, there was opposition in Great Britain itself. At least half of the population, if not more, opposed the action which the British Government have taken. But here we have to see correctly the Soviet system and what is happening there.

The vital question today before the world is how to just set it right. We have to correct the wrongs which have been done in Hungary. I have no time to go into details. That is why I am skipping over the details. So, in this case it is not very important how our delegation voted here or there. That is not important. The most important

thing is to see that we are in a very favourable position and our country and our Prime Minister are in a very favourable position to solve some very intricate problems of the world. Perhaps the historical forces have assigned our country and our Prime Minister to see to it that less bloodshed is committed in the world and perhaps, if it is possible, no bloodshed at all. So, from this point of view, if we see the matters, we will find that during the last few years, since we have come closer to the Soviet Union, the prestige of the Soviet Union also has gone high. In many circles it is due to us, due to our sincerity, that it has gone high and we can utilize it today and say to the world what our stand is and how far we appreciate the Soviet system and how far we are not going to appreciate it. My personal view in this respect is that our country and our Prime Minister can play a very great role, a very unique role.

A year ago when comrade Khruschev was here I had a chance to interpret one of his speeches in the Rashtrapati-Bhavan and I know to what heights he took the freedom of the people and the cause of the oppressed colonial people. Today we have to read to our esteemed friend: those are the words which you uttered and you have to keep those words and you should not drown those words under the thunders of your bullets, big shells and cannons in the streets of Budapest. Then the Soviet Union was very eloquent about Panch Shila, and before this House I read many times the statements of the Soviet Union that they believe in the Panch Shila. Now we have to remind them and tell them: this is not the Panch Shila; you should be a little more loyal to the Panch Shila and don't behave like this, stop flowing blood or making a blood bath in the Hungarian Parliament Square. So, as a friend of the Soviet Union we can advise that country to pull out not only from Hungary itself but from the whole of the Eastern Europe. Anybody who knows the problem of Eastern Europe, as I claim to know, will agree with me that it is in the interest of the Soviet Union today to pull out from the whole of Eastern Europe.

I will analyse it in a few words giving a military picture. You have to see that 1½ million soldiers, satellite troops have gone today against Russia. Anyhow, Russia cannot count upon those soldiers or the Ukrainian soldiers in Russia itself to shoot their own brothren in the interest of the Soviet Union. In this sense the majority of the forces and the resources of the Soviet Union are bogged up in Eastern Europe and they will have to pull out today or tomorrow. As Shri Asoka Mehta was mentioning, they have to come to terms as in the case of Poland. Do you know the real reason why they have come to terms with Gomulka? It is for this reason: In the post-War period, Stalinist Russia took from Poland Vilno and other cities and gave Poland in compensation certain territories from Germany —Breslau, Stettin and other portions of Silesia. All these territories behind the Oder-Neisse line were given to Poland and in order to keep them Poland had to get Russian soldiers on their soil. Because this was grabbed from Germany they had to get soldiers to keep it under their control. Poland didn't have that much soldiers, and so Russian soldiers were there. This was the position and that is the reason why in Poland it was possible for the Russians to come to terms with Gomulka. But Hungary has no such problem. Hungary has shown quite a different way to the world. This revolution has shown the Stalinist brutality, naked brutality, in all its vulgarness, cruelty and deceit.

Today also we read in the papers that Comrade Khrushchev has said that the moment the Western Powers retrieve and move their soldiers from Western Europe, he is ready to pull out his soldiers from Hungary, Rumania, Poland and other places. Here is the starting point where we can intervene and we can say "Behave in the same way". We are going to

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call a six power conference or whatever it is; the main talk should be there about the Russian retreat from Eastern Europe.

You allow us to see the situation in Eastern Europe and how it is happening. It is a most horrible thing that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has not been allowed to visit Budapest; he had been asked to come and talk, even for humanitarian matters, in Rome, which was correctly refused. The point is that nobody else is allowed in that area to see what horrible things are going on there. I am sure the revolution is still going on in Hungary. I know the Hungarians and I have quite a number of friends there. I also know that those friends are not going to yield. Our Prime Minister has said this morning that this revolution is going to succeed and I am sure Hungary is going to be free. It is our duty to support her cause.

Comrade Khrushchev had last year congratulated me for my proficiency in Russian. He will congratulate me more if he takes my advice about Eastern Europe, because that is in the interest of Russia, and as a best friend of Russia I am saying that they are losing now. Today the Prime Minister has also made it clear that Russia is losing not only in resources but also in its prestige and many other matters. When I say this, I am termed an American agent and that I represent the American point of view. That is the easiest way of condemning things and that has been the greatest Stalinist lie. I will prove it to you.

If you do not take this action for your country and if you are not aware of the dangers which are there threatening in Budapest, you will have to face some very very grave dangers in Kashmir on your borders and many other places. When I came to this Parliament, it was I who placed on the Table of the House those documents containing the talks which Stalin had with Hitler about the division of the world—and he had his eyes on Kashmir and the whole of India. Those documents have been published now, and it is anybody's look-out just to see them. The Stalinites have only shelved those documents; they have not forgotten them because the opportune time has not come. Nobody believed me at that time and Russian papers also wrote about me that I was an American agent. Everybody who does anything for his nation is condemned as an American agent. Look at also Budapest. What has happened there? The Nage Government and others were tolerated so long as they were not nationalists, and as soon as they turned to do something which was in the interest of Hungary and was contrary to the interests of the Soviet Union, they were liquidated. That is the easiest thing to brand anybody as an American agent that is a slander and that is a total Stalinist lie to condemn anything that is nationalist as American inspired and so on.

Comrade Khrushchev says if from Eastern Europe we pull out, the Americans will come there. But why not take the Indian example? Even when we were fighting for our freedom, the British diehards used to say; the moment we pull out from India, the Russians will come in and India will fall into foreign hands. Has India fallen into anybody's hands? Of course, not; we are independent. What Gandhiji said at that time was this: let it go to the devil, to Hell, but you just quit India; that is my point. In the same way let the Russians say to Hungary or anybody: you go anywhere you like; it is in my own interest that I am pulling back and that will be the best thing.

It is not possible today to put the great countries of Eastern Europe, whose culture is rather higher in many respects than that of Russia itself, under subjugation for such a long time.

Purposely I am differentiating when I am saying Soviet Union and the

Stalinites, because every close observer of the Soviet affairs today knows that a great fight is going on in the Soviet Union, between the adherents of the Stalinist Imperialists and the de-Stalinites. The leader of the de-Stalinites is Comrade Khrushchev. He has done quite a lot and when we talked about Ukraine, I also put him a question and he was of the opinion—and it was also broadly broadcast—that a certain amount of democratisation is necessary not only for the Soviet Union but also for the neighbouring countries—what is commonly known as the Soviet satellites. He was for that and his forces are working. But there is also another force in the Soviet Union which is represented by one Mr. Swisloy, and I have heard his speech on the 7th of this month on the Revolution Day—the original speech broadcast from Moscow. He is the leader of the Stalinite group in Russia. A great fight is going on between these two forces. We can appeal to Comrade Khrushchev and tell him: What you told us in Delhi will be remembered by you, keep your word and work for democratisation, which is in the interests not only of all the countries which you are leading but also ultimately in the interest of everyone including India, the Soviet Union and of the whole world.

If we do not stop the bloodshed there, I have my doubts. There are a few people who study the original documents very seriously and I have a habit to do so. In those documents you will find that the Stalinites have still their eyes on India. If you ask me, why were you against the Communist Party, my reply is, it is because the whole object of the Communist Party is to bring the Soviet slavery, as it has been proved in Budapest. Today you will believe me; three or four years ago you would not have believed me, and you would have treated it lightly. If the same situation as in Hungary is created in a country the Soviet soldiers would come in and the country would fall into the hands of Russia. That is the real role of the Communist Party, the role of treachery which you find in Hungary and in many other places.

If we do not take this lesson from Hungary, we will be making a historic blunder, for which we will have to regret and also the posterity will have to regret—we have no right to make this blunder. In the name of peace we can approach the Soviet leaders and tell them to leave Hungary to the will of the people there. If the people of Hungary want to follow Cardinal Mindczenty—you know the whole story of Cardinal Mindczenty, books have been published, films also have been there, he has become the real hero—what is wrong there? What was his crime? Because he prayed to God, it does not fit into the Communist way of life, and all people who pray to God should be liquidated and shot. What a funny argument it is! If the people do not adhere to them, is that the way to remove them? I myself do not pray to God, but that does not mean that when other people pray, I should shoot them. If I do so, I will make them more adamant and make them pray to God. That is exactly the thing that the Soviet Union is doing there and that has been mentioned also by Mr. Kadar. In his speech Cardinal Mindczenty, as soon as he came out of the jail, asked the people to pray. That was the reason that the whole empire is crashing—the Soviet Empire not only in Hungary but also in Poland, Rumania and everywhere. It is going to crash, no doubt. Those are the dictates of history; nobody can stop it. The sooner it is done, the better it is in the interest of all concerned.

Previously, the British have shown the way. Whether it is white colonialism or red colonialism, it is immaterial. It is colonialism and it is brutal and it must go. So, our country must unequivocally support the cause of Hungary today; if we do not do it, then we will be failing in our duty.

I have not spoken about events in Egypt but perhaps I need not, because the lead here has been so correct. There has been such a correct lead that the world forces of peace are all with us under the leadership of our Prime Minister. I am sure that nothing untoward is going to happen there.

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

I am not a *jyotishi* but I think that there will be no more of bloodshed; there may be slight upsets but there will not be much bloodshed which will lead to a greater conflagration.

But, in Eastern Europe, if we do not see things in their correct perspective and just ignore them, a very great conflagration will take place there. Not only Europe will be in flames but other parts too and we do not know what part of the world will be safe from that conflagration. That is why, it is our duty to study the affairs of the Eastern Europe and see things as they are, in their correct perspective. It is our duty to support the freedom of Hungary.

There is a misunderstanding of our policy on the continent of Europe. I have been receiving letters during the last two or three days saying that the prestige of our country is going down because we are not supporting the freedom of Hungary and we are doing something wrong. Let us tell the world that we stand for the freedom of not only Hungary but also of every other country; we stand for the freedom of the people everywhere. We do not want any country to suffer under the white or red colonial rule. When the international situation is very tense and when the dark clouds of conflagration are hovering above us, I am reminded of what I read in my student days. A Hungarian poet, whom Shri Asoka Mehta has also quoted—a great poet, Sandor Potofi—wrote: "We vow we can never be slaves." We must do everything in our power to see that there do not remain slaves any further. Whether there are slaves of the Soviet or slaves of the British, it is just the same crime everywhere. With these words, I support the foreign policy of our country.

Finally, I may add that when we were fighting for the freedom of our country, I wrote in the title of my book:

*Revolt of Asia*:

"Light is breaking;

Thrones are quaking,

Hark! The Trumpet, of the FREE!"

The situation which we see today should be transformed for the betterment of humanity and the whole world.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande** (Guna): Sir, I am very much impressed by the high moral tone of the whole debate (*Interruptions*).

**पंडित कु० चं० शर्मा** : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

**श्री वि० ग० देशपांडे** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस नैतिक स्तर पर और जिस आध्यात्मवाद के आधार पर यह वाद-विवाद चल रहा है, उस को देख कर मैं अत्यन्त प्रभावित हुआ हूं । परन्तु जिस प्रकार से इस सदन के विभिन्न विभागों ने एक बड़े नैतिक स्तर पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की नीति का समर्थन किया है उस से कभी न कभी मेरे अन्तःकरण में भय भी पैदा होता है । मेरे रक्तरंजित साम्यवादी भाई भी उन के नैतिक स्तर का समर्थन करने के लिये आज यहां खड़े हुए हैं । उनकी इन सब सद्भावनाओं का मैं आदर करता हूं लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि एक कृत्रिम-वायुमंडल, एक आर्टिफिशल एटमसफीयर इस सदन में क्रियेट हुआ है, उस का निर्माण हुआ है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं । बात यह है कि हम जंगल में जा रहे हैं और दूर से देखते हैं कि एक शेर ने दो तीन आदमियों को मार दिया है और उस के पश्चात् हम और हमारे साथ जो दो तीन आदमी खड़े होते हैं वे कहते हैं कि शेर गलती पर था जिस ने इन आदमियों को मारा और कोई दूसरे

आदमी कहते हैं कि ये आदमी गलती पर थे। इस तरह से मैजिस्ट्रेट का काम हम शुरू करते हैं और कहते हैं कि जो कुछ हंगरी में हुआ ठीक हुआ, जो कुछ ख्रुश्चेव ने किया ठीक किया, जो कुछ मिश्र ने किया ठीक किया या जो कुछ इजरायल ने किया ठीक किया या ठीक नहीं किया। इस तरह से हमारा आज की दुनिया में केवल एक ही काम रह गया है कि हम दुनिया के प्रत्येक भाग में शान्ति को बनाये रखें। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृष्ण मेनन भाषण कर देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि यह ठीक हुआ या नहीं हुआ, यह गलत किया गया है या उचित किया गया है। इस प्रकार से निर्णय कर के आप ने एक प्रकार से कृत्रिम और एक काल्पनिक वायुमंडल का निर्माण यहां कर लिया है और कर रहे हैं, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं।

मैं एक बात को मानता हूं और वह यह है कि भारतवर्ष अभी अभी आजाद हुआ है, भारतवर्ष अभी बड़ा कमजोर है और यदि शान्ति बनी रहे तभी हम उन्नति कर सकते हैं और तभी हमें कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। अगर ऐसा न हो तो जो कमजोर आदमी है वह ताकतवर नहीं बन सकता है। इस दृष्टि से जो अशांत हैं, जो भलेमानस हैं उन के लिये इस दिशा में थोड़ा बहुत प्रयत्न करना तो ठीक है और यहां तक तो मैं आप के साथ सहमत हूं। परन्तु इस के आगे जा कर केवल रूस में, इंग्लैण्ड में, मध्य एशिया में शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिये हम को क्या क्या करना चाहिये, साइप्रस के लिये हम ने लड़ाई क्यों नहीं की और दूसरे देशों के लिये लड़ाई क्यों नहीं की, इस प्रकार की बातें करना मैं समझता हूं व्यर्थ हैं। आज आप यहां देखते हैं कि दुनिया के बारे में जो जो बातें हम सोच रहे थे और कह रहे थे वे बातें सब गलत साबित हुई हैं।

आज बीसवीं सदी में दो विश्व युद्ध देख लेने के पश्चात् दुनिया में, मैं समझता हूं, आज कोई भी युद्ध मोल नहीं लेगा। बड़े बड़े देश पंचशील पर अमल करने की घोषणा करने के पश्चात् लड़ाई करेंगे नहीं, नेकिड एग्रेशन करेंगे नहीं, नग्न आक्रमण करेंगे नहीं, ऐसा हम समझते थे। पंचशील की संधि हम ने बड़े बड़े देशों के साथ की है। ख्रुश्चेव और बुलगानिन यहां पहुंचे और उन्हों ने हमें कहा कि अगर कोई आप पर आक्रमण करता है तो जरा पहाड़ी से आवाज दे देना और हम चले आयेंगे। हम समझने लगे थे कि स्टालिन, लेनिन इत्यादि को छोड़ कर गौतम बुद्ध और पंडित जवाहर लाल के अनुयायी अब बुलगानिन और ख्रुश्चेव बन गये हैं और दुनिया में शान्ति का निर्माण होगा। अमरीका पर भी हमारा प्रभाव पड़ा और इंग्लैंड तो पहले से ही शान्ति का पुजारी था। तो इस प्रकार की आशा हम करते थे। हम ने एकदम देख लिया है कि इजिप्ट जिस को हम बड़ा दुबला और कमजोर समझते थे, उस ने एक दम राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया। उस के पश्चात् हम आशा लगा रहे थे कि अब शान्ति होगी। परन्तु इंग्लैण्ड और फ्रांस की फौजें हमारे देखते ही देखते वहां उतर गईं। उधर रशिया भी हंगरी में चला गया और हजारों लोगों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया। इन सब बातों से एक ही निर्णय पर हम पहुंचते हैं कि पंचशील हैज फेल्ड (फेल हुआ है), यू० एन० ओ० हैज फेल्ड। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन्हें फेल नहीं होना चाहिये। दुनिया में हजारों लोग मार दिये गये हैं, हजारों का कत्ल हुआ है, खून की नदियां बही हैं और इन सब भयानक दृश्यों को देख कर तथा इन सब बातों को सुन कर मुझे भी दुःख होता है। पंचशील को असफल नहीं होना चाहिये। पंचशील की विजय मैं चाहता हूं, शान्ति की विजय मैं चाहता हूं। लेकिन अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस तथा रूस यहां शपथ लेने के पश्चात् किस तरह से नग्न आक्रमण कर सकते हैं, यह हम ने देख लिया है लेकिन फिर भी हम अपने

[श्री वि० च० देशपांडे]

इर्दगिर्द एक कृत्रिम एटमसफीयर (वातावरण) पैदा कर रहे हैं। क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान पर कोई आक्रमण नहीं करेगा और क्या हम केवल जज का ही काम करेंगे। हम तो वैसे ही कर रहे हैं जैसे कि एक मैजिस्ट्रेट म्यूनिसिपल केसिस में जिस साइकिल सवार के पास लाइट नहीं थी उस को दो रुपया जुर्माना कर देता है और अगर कहीं मोटर का एक्सिडेंट (दुर्घटना) हो गया तो उस को छः महीने की सजा कर दी। साइप्रस पर जजमेंट (निर्णय) दे देना, मिश्र के केस (मामले) में जजमेंट दे देना, हंगरी के बारे में जजमेंट दे देना, इतना ही धंधा आपका रह गया है, यह आप न समझें। आप के देश को भी खतरा हो सकता है। आज भी दुनिया के अनेक देश हैं जिन के हित आप के हितों से टकराते हैं। बड़े बड़े देश आप के देश के साथ लगे हुए हैं। आप के पास ही पाकिस्तान है, जिस ने अमरीका के साथ सैनिक संधि कर ली है और अमरीका की फौज और शस्त्रास्त्र बल उस के साथ हैं। हो सकता है कि कल वह आप पर आक्रमण कर दे। आप के एक ओर चाइना है और उधर आसाम में नागालैंड है। आप पर लाल संकट भी आ सकता है। ऐसे समय में आप के देश को क्या करना चाहिये, दुनिया के देशों के प्रति आप की नीति क्या होनी चाहिये, इस का विचार आप अधिक कीजिये। इंग्लैण्ड के साथ आप के सम्बन्ध रहने से आप खतरे में पड़ सकते हैं या आप की उन्नति हो सकती है, यह भी आप सोच लीजिये! आप की इच्छा तो यह जान पड़ती है कि दुनिया देखे कि आप ईजिप्ट के लिये मर रहे हैं। ईजिप्ट के बारे में भी आप ठीक तरीके से सोचें। केवल यही न देखें कि किसी की सोवीरेन्टी (सत्ता) खतरे में है। केवल वही प्रश्न नहीं है। यू० एन० ओ० में जब ईजिप्ट का प्रश्न आया, तो आप ने पक्ष में वोट दिया, परन्तु जब हंगरी के विषय में रेज़ोल्यूशन पर पैराग्राफ-बाई-पैराग्राफ वोटिंग (पैरा-वार मतदान) हुई, तो श्री कृष्ण मेनन की गलती हुई और वह गलती पंडित जी के ज़ोरदार समर्थन से सुधारी जा सकती है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। उन की यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है, कि वहां पर यू० एन० ओ० के तत्वावधान में इलैक्शन (चुनाव) के सिद्धान्त को मान लेने से एक गलत प्रकार का उदाहरण कायम हो सकता है, लेकिन फौजें निकालने के विषय में आप के रुख से तो एक ही बात दिखाई देती है और वह यह कि आप पूरी तरह से रशियन ग्रुप (रूसी गुट) में शामिल हो गये हैं और दूसरों के खिलाफ हो गये हैं। आप की अशक्तता का ध्यान रखते हुए, दुनिया का मत आप के बारे में यह हो, यह आप के लिये कोई सुरक्षितता की बात है, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता। मैं आज आप को इस बात के लिये दोष देता हूं कि आप पाजिटिवली, निश्चित रूप से इंगलैंड और अमरीका को छोड़ कर रशियन ग्रुप के साथ बैठ गये हैं, जिस के कारण आप के देश को कभी भी खतरा हो सकता है। ईजिप्ट के विषय में विचार करते हुए हमें यह बात भी अपने सामने रखनी चाहिये कि It is not a case of injured innocence (यह ठेस पहुंची हुई निर्दोषिता का प्रश्न नहीं) ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि वह कोई रमणी है, जिस पर आक्रमण किया गया है और नाइट्स (वीर) अपनी शिवैलरी (वीरता) दिखाने और उस की रक्षा और सहायता के लिये पहुंच रहे हैं। ईजिप्ट के सामने क्या महत्वाकांक्षा है, यह हम जानते हैं, मक्का में नासिर साहब पहुंचे और उन्हों ने कहा कि हम ने अल्जीरिया से ले कर इंडोनेसिया तक मुस्लिम हैजिमनी —मुस्लिम आधिपत्य— स्थापित करना है। संसार के सब मुसलमान राष्ट्रों का एक संघ बनाने की महत्वाकांक्षा को ले कर ईजिप्ट खड़ा हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं मानता हूं कि सब उस के नेतृत्व में चले

जायेंगे । आज पाकिस्तान और ईजिप्ट की भी लड़ाई है । बगदाद पैक्ट के भी टुकड़े हो गये हैं । लेकिन फिर भी एक बड़ा संकट आप के सामने है । आज अमरीका और एशिया जैसे महान् देशों में संघर्ष है और उन में से किसी के विरुद्ध भी आप की नीति होने से आप को खतरा हो सकता है ।

15 hrs.

जहां तक इजराइल का प्रश्न है, उस के विषय में मेरे सभी मित्रों, श्री अशोक मेहता, गाडगिल महाशय, जो कि बड़ी शान्ति और अहिंसा के प्रचार के लिये आज आये थे, और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है । दुनिया ने माना है कि उस को एक राष्ट्र के रूप में जीवित रहना चाहिये । स्वेज कैनाल के विवाद में हम ने देखा कि ईजिप्ट हमेशा अपना सामान ले जाने के विषय में उस का विरोध करता रहा । यह बात नहीं है कि इजराइल पर कोई आक्रमण, कोई अन्याय, कोई पाप ईजिप्ट ने नहीं किया है । इस तथ्य को सदा हम को अपने सामने रखना है ।

आज सब से मुख्य आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इस बात पर विचार करें कि हम को ब्रिटिश कामनवैल्थ में रहना चाहिये या नहीं । इंगलैंड ने ईजिप्ट पर हमला किया है, उस ने पाप किया है और हम न्यायाधीश हैं, इसलिये हम उस को सजा दे दें, इस प्रकार हम को इस प्रश्न को नहीं देखना चाहिये । हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि इंगलैंड के साथ रहने के कारण कहीं हम दुनिया के किसी संघर्ष में न फंस जायें और उस का कोई दुश्मन कभी हम पर हमला न कर दे । इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं । हाल ही में वहां जो कुछ हुआ, उस से मैं बड़ा हैरान हो गया हूं । जब मैं इंगलैंड का पांच छः सौ साल का इतिहास देखता हूं, तो पाता हूं कि विदेश नीति के बारे में कभी किसी अधिकारारूढ़ दल का विरोध नहीं किया गया । स्पेन के आरमेडा के साथ लड़ाई में इंगलैण्ड के कैथोलिक और प्रोटैस्टेंट सब इकट्ठे हो गये । किन्तु आज मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि लेबर पार्टी अधिकारारूढ़ दल का विरोध कर रही है और रास्तों पर प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं । हमारे पंडित जी कहते हैं कि प्रदर्शन नहीं होने चाहियें, लेकिन वह तो प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं । अगर ऐसा यहां होता, तो यहां कोई मंत्री गोली चलवा देता, लेकिन इस प्रकार की कोई बात वहां नहीं हुई । मैं सोचने लगा कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ, अंग्रेज तो बड़े हुशियार, बड़े काबिल और बड़े डिप्लोमेट हैं । मैं ने महसूस किया कि इस में कुछ राज जरूर है, इस में जरूर उन की कोई चालाकी है । वह चालाकी बाद में मेरे ध्यान में आ भी गई । आज हिन्दुस्तान में लोग ब्रिटिश कामनवैल्थ के खिलाफ हैं, परन्तु कल चुनाव होता है और टोरी पार्टी हार जाती है और लेबर पार्टी विजय होती है, तो सब भाई कहेंगे कि अब झगड़ा मिट गया, अब इंग्लैंड के साथ रहना बुरा नहीं है । एक ही उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये आधा इंगलैण्ड एक तरफ हो गया है और आधा इंगलैण्ड दूसरी तरफ हो गया है । वे भिन्न भिन्न बातें करते हैं, परन्तु लक्ष्य दोनों का एक है । आज लोग कहते हैं कि इंगलैण्ड ने सीज-फायर (युद्ध बन्दी) कर दिया है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उस ने क्या खाक सीज-फायर कर दिया है । यह तो वही बात है कि चोरी कर ली, डाका मार लिया या लड़की उड़ा ली या तिजौरी अपने कब्जे में कर ली और फिर कहा कि अब लड़ाई बन्द, अब हम नहीं लड़ेंगे, गोली नहीं चलायेंगे । इंगलैंड का उद्देश्य तो पूरा हो गया । उस की सेनायें स्वेज क्षेत्र में पहुंच गई हैं और इन्टरनैशनल पुलिस फोर्स भी वहां पहुंच रही है । ईजिप्ट और इंगलैंड की लड़ाई ही इस बात पर थी कि स्वेज पर एक देश का नियंत्रण हो या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण हो । अब जबकि उस पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण हो गया, तो इंगलैंड को क्या किसी हकीम ने बताया है कि लड़ाई करते रहो ।

[श्री वि० च० देशपांडे]

इस के बावजूद उस ने अभी लड़ाई बन्द नहीं की है । अभी तक उस की फौजें वहां मौजूद हैं और पहुंच रही हैं । मैं यह नहीं मानता कि वहां पर रशिया की धमकी के कारण, या श्री कृष्ण मेनन की इधर उधर दौड़-धूप के कारण वहां पर लड़ाई बन्द हो गई है या युद्ध विराम सन्धि हो गई है । मैं यह नहीं मानता कि इंगलैंड ने सीज-फायर किसी से डर कर किया है । तथ्य यह है कि इंगलैंड ने जो चोरी करनी थी, जो डाका मारना था, वह मार लिया है और अपना काम कर लिया है ।

इन सब बातों से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि आज संसार में न कोई अहिंसा को मानने वाला है और न शान्ति को मानने वाला है और न ही नीति और न्याय के आधार पर अपना काम चला रहा है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम एक देश के साथ जुड़े रहें, इन-एबिटेबली (अनिवार्य रूप से) बन्धे रहें, तो हम किसी खतरे में ही फंस सकते हैं । मैं यह देखकर भी हैरान था कि एक तरफ इंगलैंड की फौजें ईजिप्ट की ओर बढ़ रही थीं और दूसरी तरफ एटली साहब यहां दिल्ली पहुंचे हुए थे और पंडित जी से बातें हो रही थीं । उन्हों ने वहां यह भी कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान कामनवैल्थ के बाहर नहीं जा रहा है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि इंगलैंड के विरोधी दल और अधिकारारूढ़ दल का अन्दरूनी समझौता है कि आप विरोध कीजिये और हम जा कर हमला करते हैं, कल एटली चुनकर आये या ईडन चुन कर आये । वे सोचते हैं कि कामनवेल्थ कायम रहे, कोई भी दल सत्तारूढ़ हो । देश के लिये वहां कोई भी दल सरकार से बाहर जा सकता है । इस के मुकाबले में यहां हिन्दुस्तान में छोटी छोटी बातों को ले कर मार-पिटाई चल रही है, एक दल में भी लड़ाई चल रही है । यदि हम को अपने हितों की रक्षा करनी है, तो हम को पहली बात यह करनी पड़ेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान को ब्रिटिश कामनवैल्थ से एक दम बाहर निकाल लेना चाहिये ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** (पूर्निया ब संथाल परगना) : नहीं नहीं ।

**श्री वि० च० देशपांडे** : यहां पर हम कितने ही जोर से व्याख्या दें या शान्ति और नीतिमत्ता की बातें कहें, उन से हमारी इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है । (*Interruption*)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Even if Panch Shila has failed, Members should not fail now.

**श्री वि० च० देशपांडे** : आज हमारे चारों ओर खतरा बढ़ रहा है । शुक्रवार को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि उन को तो भय प्रतीत होता है कि इन छोटी मोटी लड़ाइयों से बड़ी लड़ाई होने की आशंका हो सकती है—यह तो नमन हुआ है, जैसा कि गायन के पहले नमन होता है । इन बातों को दृष्टि में रख कर हिन्दुस्तान को बाहरी देशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध रखने चाहियें । हम अपने नैतिक स्तर से दुनिया में शान्ति का राज्य स्थापित करेंगे, यह महत्वाकांक्षा बड़ी अच्छी है, परन्तु उस से पहले हम को अपनी इन्टर्नल स्ट्रेंग्थ को—आन्तरिक शक्ति को—बढ़ाना होगा । और केवल मैं ही ऐसा नहीं कहता हूं । अभी परसों लखनऊ में डा० राधाकृष्णन् जी ने कहा था कि बाहर के देशों पर निर्भर कर के और तत्वों और नीति का प्रचार कर के हमारी विदेश नीति अच्छी नहीं हो सकती । जिस तरह से मैं कहता हूं कि हम को कामनवैल्थ में नहीं रहना चाहिये उसी तरह और भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गतियां हैं जिन की ओर हम को ठीक तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

किसी भी देश को जब गुलाम करना होता है तो उस देश में पहले अपनी पार्टी

पैदा की जाती है । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कहने पर ही रूस हंगरी में घुसा । यहां पर कहा जाता है कि दोनों परिस्थितियों में अन्तर है । रूस तो हंगरी में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कहने पर उसे मजबूत करने के लिये गया था । यहां भी हम देखते हैं कि जब विदेशों का जिक्र आता है तो नारे लगाये जाते हैं । हम इस प्रकार के दलों को यहां उत्तेजन देते हैं । अभी हमारे लोगों ने राष्ट्रीय स्वार्थ को समझा नहीं है । हम तत्व की बातें करने लगते हैं । लेकिन हम को मालूम नहीं कि हम अपने देश में विदेशों के कितने एजेंट पैदा कर रहे हैं, कोई यहां किसी विचारधारा के रूप में बैठे हैं और कोई किसी दल के रूप में हैं । और हम देखते हैं कि आज उन में परिवर्तन हो गया है । वह कहते हैं कि हम रूस से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते । वे पहले शान्ति की बात करते हैं, फिर प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं और फिर स्वतंत्र नीति की बात करते हैं । और जितना जितना ये लोग ऐसा करते हैं उतना उतना मेरा शक बढ़ता जाता है । आज हमारे देश में और दुनिया में बड़े परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं । इन परिवर्तनों को देखने के पश्चात् हम को अपने घर की ओर देखना चाहिये । आप जानते हैं कि प्लेग पहले चूहों में पैदा होता है । हम को देखना चाहिये कि यह कौन कौन से चूहों से पैदा होता है और फिर उन चूहों को मारने का काम भी हम को अपने इस देश में करना पड़ेगा । ये चूहे कोई विचारधारा के स्वरूप में, कोई जाति के स्वरूप में और कोई दल के रूप में पैदा हो गये हैं । हमारे पास-पड़ोस में अनेक प्रकार के हमारे दुश्मन हैं । उन की तरफ हम को ठीक तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप को कामन वैल्थ के साथ सम्बन्ध तोड़ना है । दूसरे देशों का जो प्रभाव इस देश में हो उस को कमजोर करना और उस का निर्मूलन करना है । इस के पश्चात् हम को देश की सैनिक शक्ति को बढ़ाना है और देश की सीमाओं की पूरी रक्षा करनी है । इन चीजों पर ध्यान न देना और यह कहना कि दुनिया का नेतृत्व हमारे पास है, और रूस की तरह हम भी बड़े राष्ट्रों में गिने जाते हैं, इसलिये हम को डरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि कोई हम पर हमला नहीं करेगा, मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार सोचना बुद्धिमानों के स्वर्ग में रहने के समान होगा । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के साथ पहली बात आप को यह ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि किस प्रकार दुनिया में बर्बरता का नग्न नृत्य हो सकता है और इसी प्रकार के किसी भी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिये हम को देश की सैनिक शक्ति बढ़ानी चाहिये, देश की शस्त्र शक्ति बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । और इसीलिये आज मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा और सदन से भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक पंचवर्षीय योजना हम ने समाप्त की है, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का हम ने प्रारम्भ किया है, हजारों करोड़ रुपया हम ने पहले खर्च किया है और आगे भी करने वाले हैं, किन्तु इन हजारों करोड़ में देश की रक्षा की योजना कहीं दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होती । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आप को इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ परिवर्तन करना पड़े तो उसे आप करिये, लेकिन इस का कुछ हिस्सा देश में शस्त्रों के कारखानों के लिये रखिये ताकि आप अपनी नाविक, आकाश की और स्थल की तीनों प्रकार की सेनाओं को मजबूत बना सकें । आप को देश के अन्दर अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा दे कर देश को मजबूत बनाने की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये । इस में हम को निराश होने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि अमरीका और रूस तो बहुत आगे चले गये हैं, अगर अब हम शुरू करेंगे तो क्या बनेगा । पिछले छः सात सालों से हम ऐसे ही सोचते आ रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि हम को यह काम कभी न कभी तो आरम्भ करना ही होगा और यदि आज भी हम प्रारम्भ कर देंगे तो पांच सात साल में हम बन जायेंगे और देश को मजबूत बना सकेंगे और इस शक्ति को हम अपने

[श्री वि० ग० देशपांडे]

देश में और दुनिया में शान्ति प्रस्थापित करने के काम में लगा सकेंगे । हम अपनी शक्ति किसी देश को गुलाम बनाने के लिये नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते, जैसे कि रशिया हंगरी में कर रहा है या जैसा कि इंगलैंड और फ्रांस ने ईजिप्ट में किया है । परन्तु हम को अपने देश की रक्षा करने के लिये और पृथ्वी पर शान्ति प्रस्थापित करने के लिये सैनिक दृष्टि से बलशाली बनना पड़ेगा, और इस की तरफ अगर हम ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो केवल पंचशील और अहिंसा पर आधारित हमारी विदेश नीति सफल नहीं हो सकती । इतना ही मेरा अनुरोध है ।

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the world situation today is very grave, very dangerous and threatening. Unless some effective, immediate steps are taken, I am afraid the much unwanted third world war will soon begin and, perhaps, the much dreaded atom bombs might come into play and destroy the humanity.

It is evident that the cease fire is not yet completely implemented by the nations concerned. It is also evident that the aggressor nations, especially the United Kingdom, do not feel that they went against the moral standards of the world. Recently the Prime Minister of England said that they had nothing to regret. This is a very significant term and both the U.N. as well as the other nations of the world should take cognizance of this fact that England and France have nothing to regret.

Of all the events that took place I am shocked at the way in which Russia conducted itself with reference to Hungary. As soon as the Second World War was over, Russia mobilised its forces and began to hold peace conferences, instituted Stalin peace prizes and went every way possible to see that the world opinion was mobilised for peace. In the U.N.O. it always tried to see that all the colonial countries were made independent. Recently our Panch Shila has also been agreed to by the Russian leaders when they came over here. Having done all these things to see that the world does not involve itself in a third world war, I do not understand why Russia should take the law into its hands and send armies to quell the nationalist rebellion in Hungary.

Shri Asoka Mehta was criticising Shri Krishna Menon that he did not represent India's opinion, not even the mind of our Prime Minister. He said that our international policy is rather confusing. I am afraid Shri Asoka Mehta was confusing the issues. Anybody who wants to criticise Shri Krishna Menon should place himself in the particular position in which Shri Krishna Menon was, in the United Nations, while making that speech or coming to that decision. It is very easy for us to sit outside, either in the boxing match or in a wrestling match or in a foot-ball match or in a cricket match, and say "Oh, this should have been done like this". But when you are in the field, fighting against odds, naturally you might make a decision which may not concur with that of others.

What was Shri Krishna Menon Speaking and what was the decision he took? Our Prime Minister was at pains to explain that we did not vote against the whole resolution. He has divided the resolution into the preamble and the operative portions. He said that one single point regarding the elections being held in Hungary under the auspices of the United Nations was objected to and we have reasons to object to it, because the same dagger that is being shown to Hungary was long ago shown to us and we resisted it successfully. Having resisted it, as far as India is concerned, how can we be parties to such a resolution? Because that particular phrase has been included in that resolution, India had to oppose it and in opposing it, Shri Krishna Menon

made a speech suitable to the occasion. I do not understand why Shri Asoka Mehta should say anything against it and much less Shri Jai Prakash Narain, who thinks nothing of this world and says that everything is of Heaven and who, in the name of Sarvodaya, comes and tries to criticise it adversely? Therefore, if Russia is true to the principles that prompted her to go about the world and propose a peace conference, and if she had any respect for the signature of hers in the Panch Shila agreement, Russia will set an example to the rest of the world today.

The Egyptian question is hanging fire. The Egyptian question, I think, will solve the problems of the African continent in one way. I do not know how it is going to solve them, but I have some premonition that it may lead to rid the African country of the white people who are today dominating that country and sucking the blood of those so-called dark and black people there. The question today for the whole world is whether the world is to be involved in a third world war. Many Governments are anxious for the third world war. But the people all over the world are not for it. Therefore, a difference must be drawn between the Governments of different nations and the peoples of those nations. In Russia, I am sure that all the people are not for another conflict. The same can be said of England, for, Mr. Gaitskell and others of the Labour Opposition there are trying to prevent Sir Anthony Eden from taking any further wrong step.

What should be done? Our Prime Minister said in the morning, "We have nothing but the moral force". Well, moral force has done something unique in the world as far as India is concerned. It is with the moral force that Mahatma Gandhi led 400 million people to freedom. We did not hit anybody and no blood was shed. Therefore, with the same moral force, I am sure that our Prime Minister can mobilise the world opinion and rouse world conscience and see that the United Nations is strengthened, and that Panch Shila is made not merely a sheet of paper but a creed that will stay permanently in the world. I want some steps to be taken in order to see that the possibility of a third world war is ruled out completely. We must see that this is done either through the UNO or through any other media. We must see also that the military pacts are scrapped, that the foreign troops from Cyprus, Algeria, Viet Nam and other countries are removed immediately. This must apply not only to the European countries but all countries. Wherever there is any foreign troop existing, it must be removed. Unless and until this is done, I am sure any day, anything might happen, and then the whole world might be involved in a ruthless and bloody war which will spell ruin to human culture and human civilisation.

Therefore, I feel that our Prime Minister should not only use his friendly relations with Russia and England and the United States, but also see that all the weaker nations of the world are brought together so that the whole world will come to this opinion, namely, the mightiest nation with all its military powers should be able to live on friendly terms with the tiniest nation, wherever the latter exists, without causing the tiniest nation any fear of invasion or, much less, of liquidation.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when I sat listening to the discussion on foreign policy this morning, I felt that most of the speakers have taken our foreign policy to be an anthology—some parts of which are to be appreciated and some parts of which are to be criticised; some parts of which are to be taken for granted and some parts to be called into question. I believe that our foreign policy is one and indivisible. It is an organic whole, and an organic unit. The strength of our foreign policy lies only in this, namely, that it has stood for certain principles and certain rights of humanity. Therefore, there has been that success accruing to it of which, I think, even the most

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

hostile critics in this House are aware.

It was said by an hon. Member that India is assuming to itself the role of a judge or the role of a magistrate which does not befit this country. I do not think that India is laying claim to any role of that kind. It is not this kind of role which India has played or which India is going to play, but, as I said at the beginning, we have certain principles and those principles are the principles of truth and they are the principles of Panch Shila. As a nation we are young only so far as freedom is concerned and as far as culture and civilisation are concerned, we are old, and we have a right to speak in the name of those principles and judge every issue that comes to us.

While I sat listening to the speeches, I heard one hon. Member advising that India should take the position like the one taken by the Lady of Shelott. The Lady of Shelott lived in isolation cut off from the rest of the world; she did not come into contact with the world as such.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Were you with her then?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There should be no private conversation here. Let the hon. Member continue.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I must say that there are some persons who have been saying to us that we should live like the Lady of Shelott, cut off from the currents of the world, good, bad and indifferent; that we should not take to life as it comes to us, but must live in a world of shadow, looking at the shadows in the mirror. But, I believe no nation can afford to do so. The policy of isolation cannot befit any modern nation, big or small and every nation has to be in the current of affairs of this world or, if I may use the expression, in the main stream of the currents of this world. Therefore, to advise us not to do this thing or that thing is something which means a kind of national segregation or national isolation and I do not believe India can follow a policy of that kind.

There are some persons who have appreciated our Prime Minister's statement with regard to Hungary. I think everybody has appreciated the statement made by our Prime Minister about Egypt. But, there are some persons who have tried to criticise Mr. Krishna Menon, saying that Krishna Menon does not represent India; he does not represent the Indian Government etc. They have said all these things about him, but I think their eloquence, if there was any, has been wasted, because the stand which Shri Krishna Menon took at the U.N. has been before the country for the last few days and everyone who has read the proceedings of the U.N. carefully would see that Shri Krishna Menon had not done anything which went against the interests of our country or against the interests of the principles for which we stand. If there is any doubt left in the minds of anybody, I believe that the statement which the Prime Minister made last Friday and the speech he delivered today on the floor of the House clearly show that the stand Shri Krishna Menon took was in conformity with the best principles of both the U.N. and our country. So, I do not think that one should take exception to the stand he took about the situation in Hungary.

One of the most pathetic speeches that I have heard was the one made this morning saying that the U.N. has failed; Panch Shila has failed and everything has failed. I am sorry that a speech of that kind should have been made U.N. has failed; Panch Shila has failed; everything else has failed, but the speaker has not failed. I ask that gentleman, if U.N. has failed, what organisation is going to take its place? If Panch Shila has failed, what other principles are going to take its place? I would submit that if U.N. and Panch Shila have failed, it is not this country or that country whose foreign policy has failed; it is humanity that has failed. I would say that if that

happens, it would not be a sad day for humanity, but a tragic and catastrophic day for humanity. I would, therefore, ask my friends not to utter such dismal statements, because we are standing on the verge of a crisis and our attempt should be to do everything in our power to avert that crisis and not precipitate it by making statements which do not fit in with the circumstances of the case and which are not in keeping with the spirit of the times.

It has been said that our country is surrounded by Pakistan, China, the Nagalland etc., which are potential sources of danger to us and that our foreign policy should be such as to make our defence potential as strong as possible. As our Prime Minister has said on more than one occasion on the floor of the House and as other Members have also said, I think it is no use raising such bogeys. It is no use creating such scares, because our policy has been so far and is going to be for all time to come a policy of friendship with every nation. Even though Pakistan has so many differences with us and so many points at issue with us, I must say that we have tried to be as friendly to Pakistan as possible. We should remember that goodwill pays its dividends much sooner than illwill; friendship pays its dividends much sooner than antoganism. After all, it is not a world which should not be looked upon as a just world; in the long run, it is a just world. Therefore, I would say that the policy of friendship with our neighbours and other countries that we are pursuing is the right policy, because this policy alone can reduce tension.

Again, it has been said that we should quit the Commonwealth of Nations. I think the Prime Minister will be there to give his verdict on it, but I must say one thing. I read the message which the President of the U.S.A., sent to our Prime Minister on this question. I have also followed the correspondence between our Prime Minister and Marshal Bulganin and I cannot help saying that there is a great measure of common understanding between the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and our country. Here or there we may not see eye to eye with each other; but all the same, it cannot be denied that even the U.S.A. has come to appreciate our stand in the affairs of the world. The U.S.S.R. has also come to appreciate our stand. But, I must say that there are sections of the British Press—this also includes the B.B.C. broadcasts—which present India in colours which, I should say, are not true to facts and circumstances. Anyone who reads most of the comments in the English papers will think that India is a country which is hostile to the Commonwealth of Nations. A big section of the British Press is always out to misrepresent India and India's policy. I would say that this is not the right thing to do. While other countries are able to understand and appreciate us, I see no reason why a section of the Press in Britain, with whom we have had so many years of contact, should be always out to say things about us which are not justified by any circumstances or conditions.

As far as our foreign policy is concerned, there are certain principles and I believe those principles have been given attention to by our Prime Minister in the statement that he made. Can anyone take exception to those principles? Can anyone say that those principles are not the principles which should guide the destiny of this world or the destiny of mankind?

I take Egypt, for instance. Is it not a great tribute for our country that a statesman like Nasser has said "Indian brethren"? I do not think he has used the word brethren in a formal sense but as a very affectionate term, which means that we have tried to say the correct things about Egypt. The Prime Minister said that Egypt has acted with a large measure of propriety and forbearance. And anyone who has read the accounts of the Egyptian action for some time past would come to the conclusion that truer words were never spoken.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Again, our Prime Minister said in his statement on Friday that we are concerned with attack on the freedom of anybody in the world; we are concerned also with strong nations dominating, by armed force, weaker nations. And, again, he said that we do not want to support colonialism. With regard to Hungary he said that from the very beginning we made it clear that in our opinion the people of Hungary should be allowed to determine their own future according to their own wishes and that foreign forces should be withdrawn.

What I want to say is this, that so far as our foreign policy is concerned, its main ideas are now there for anybody to see. And I believe that the voice of India so far as Egypt is concerned, the voice of India so far as Hungary is concerned and the voice of India so far as others are concerned has always been the voice of reason, the voice of justice, the voice of international law, the voice of human freedom and human dignity.

During the last few years we have had to face crises, if not more often, at least three times. There were crises in Korea, in Indo-China and there was the crisis in Egypt, and again there was the crisis in Hungary. And I must say I feel proud as a citizen of India that the line we took with regard to all these issues has been a line which has been justified by events. And if some thing that our line with regard to some country is not justified now, I can say that after a month or two it will be found that our line was the right line to take at that time.

But one good result that has accrued from our foreign policy is this. Our Prime Minister was saying all the time that these military pacts are of no avail and these military pacts do not lead to the added safety of nations but they create the very conditions which they are brought into being to control. That is what our Prime Minister was saying, and he was speaking for the whole of India. Now, you have seen that there was the Baghdad Pact. It was created, and time has shown how prophetic was the statement made by our Prime Minister. One country says, "I will not attend the meeting of the Pact if another country attends it; we will keep out of it". And you find that this Baghdad Pact has died a natural death, because these pacts in the circumstances of the case are not going to be in any way conducive to the welfare of humanity. Have we not done something which has shown the utter futility of these pacts? I would say, if nothing else, our weight has been cast, our influence has been exercised on the side of and in favour of those persons who suffer under the domination of those people who want to preserve colonialism in one form or another. Colonialism is something which refuses to die, which tries to reincarnate itself in some other form, which resurrects itself again and again. But I would say that this colonialism. which has been the bane of humanity and which has brought distress and all kinds of things, this colonialism has found the most mighty opponent in our foreign policy. If people speak in terms of 'independent' and 'sovereign' nations, independent nations which will not be trampled over by others, it is to some extent because—I would not be so presumptuous as to say that it is entirely because of us—we have fought this good fight against colonialism.

Therefore, I would say that our foreign policy stands justified. Time has justified it. If there are persons who take exception to an item of our foreign policy today, I can say that they will come round to the view which I am expounding at this time, after some time and say that our foreign policy is one of the biggest things that has happened in this world for the good of humanity, for the good of the world, for the oppressed people of the world and for preventing all kinds of tensions and for stopping the catastrophe to which some nations want to lead us to.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy** (Wandiwash): Today's discussion is significantly very important because we are making certain pronouncements as regards the present international situation.

The Prime Minister the other day made a statement, which was a written one, and today he has a statement extempore. Of the two statements I find that he has taken a different turn today. I wish to bring it to your notice that on the other day three points were brought out from his statement. The first point was so far as Egypt is concerned and so far as the Anglo-French aggression on Egyptian soil is concerned, because in a way they have helped the Israeli aggression. The other point was our diluted form of condemnation of the Russian interference in Hungary and of its being a domestic affair. Today his statement was very pertinent and very dogmatic, in the sense that he has not left anything for doubt, and he has taken this attitude of condemning the Russians for their intervention without any justifiable cause. The third point which he has made today is a defence of the action of the ablest representative of India. Mr. Krishna Menon,—the action taken by him in the resolution that was passed in the United Nations.

I shall first of all deal with the Anglo-French aggression of Egypt and their interference on Egyptian soil. I cannot for a moment subscribe to the view that there had been some conspiracy with regard to this invasion. But I think it is a step that was taken unthought of, in this sense that when Israel made an aggression on Egypt, the Anglo-French Powers, —who had been brooding that they should have taken certain steps much earlier to control the Suez Canal— and they had been insisting on it and paving the way for a long time for international control of the Suez Canal,—now they look that action "for assisting the invasion of Israel." The ultimatum given by the Anglo-French Governments about keeping off these two nations, that is Egypt and Israel, ten miles away from the Suez Canal is only a bunkum. It is only for the purpose of invasion and to do havoc ultimately in Egypt that they have simply put forth this as an excuse. Therefore I would say that though not pre-meditated, they took this turn to safeguard their position in the Suez Canal. The world opinion is in this way. They have condemned the Anglo-French aggression in Egypt. Almost all the countries of the world have joined in this condemnation of the Anglo-French aggression. So far as India is concerned, it was very halting in the condemnation of similar aggression in Hungary by Russia by sending their troops. It is said as if the people in Hungary wanted the assistance of Russia with a view to stabilise their Government. This is equally an excuse like the one that the Anglo-French people have put forward with regard to their action in Egypt. The Russians have also this excuse for that the people in Hungary wanted their assistance. My study of the position shows that these countries have got their own methods of doing things in interfering with the affairs of other countries.

As regards the Russian interference, we are happy in the sense that the Prime Minister has now taken not a halting attitude, he was very straightforward and very forthright in the criticism that he has levelled against the Russians. I should suppose that this may not be palatable to the Russian statesmen and leaders. I know we are not here to be guided by anybody's opinion with regard to our attitude. We must pursue a policy which is not in any way dictated by anybody or by considerations whether anybody would like it or not. But, this much I can say. This Russian friendship is of recent origin. This is a new acquisition. Our old friends are the British and the French people are against whom we have taken the cudgel. I am sure they have become our enemies. So far as to the U.S.A. is concerned, they are our doubtful friends. They are doubtful

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

because they have taken a different turn now in inviting our Prime Minister with a view to see that a cleavage is created with our recently acquired friend and he is titled towards the western democracies. It is quite possible that the statesmen in western countries are more shrewd than many of the leadership here. I hope that our leaders will at any time stand superior to them in wisdom in political affairs.

So far as the defence of Shri Krishna Menon is concerned, much has been said in his favour that what he did was warranted by the circumstances that were prevailing at the time of the taking of votes. I have not gone through the contents of the Resolution. What the Prime Minister has said is this. There were certain portions which dealt with the preamble and other portions which dealt with operative portions and one important operative clause was the conducting of elections under the auspices of the U.N.O. Our representative wanted to express his dissatisfaction at this and so, he voted against it. He has abstained from voting in regard to the other aspects. Evidently, he wanted to be either neutral or wanted to express disapproval by abstaining from voting. In this aspect also, nothing would have titled the whole balance if he had abstained from voting, as he had done much earlier with regard to the other items. He could have abstained from voting. Since the whole resolution was put to vote, he had to oppose it though as regards some of the portions with which he did not agree, he was able to stand aside. To that extent, I should say that it was only a tactical blunder which he committed. Only if he had thought for a second moment, he would certainly have abstained from voting as he did earlier.

Our attitude has been one of clear indication that we do not belong to any power bloc, either the Russian side or the U.S.A. side or the Anglo-French. We have been pursuing a clear path of advocating non-violence, and truth and telling other countries that any day, violence will prove to be harmful not only to the countries that perpetrate violence, but also to the countries against which it is perpetrated. The present policy which we pursue, in all probability, is going to stand in good stead in the long run. This will pay a rich dividend not today but in the long run. For the present, we may indirectly incur a certain displeasure or dissatisfaction or a short of wavering in in our friendship with other countries. Nobody expected that these developments would take place in foreign countries and, much less, that we would have to pursue a policy of condemning the countries which have resorted to violence and causing havoc to humanity. Our Prime Minister has given good thought to the subject. He has not been saying anything about the Russian interference in Poland, Rumania or Hungary. Now that he has got certain data, he has to take a definite stand against the Russian interference in Hungary. Whatever may be said with regard to the requisition of Russian forces in Hungary, the way in which the Russian forces have been sent there and the atrocities committed by the Russians as reported in the newspapers, and the report of independent persons who had visited Hungary to the Prime Minister and other Governments should bear testimony to the real situation there. That was the report prepared without caring for anybody's fear or favour. So, we have to take up this policy in condemning the aggressors whoever they may be.

If we really wanted to have international peace and do good service to humanity, the only thing is that no country should interfere with another country's affairs and Panch Shila enunciated by our country should be adopted. I know, for some time, people have been doubting the efficacy and efficiency of Panch Shila in practical

politics. It is quite true that people who are in possession of arms and ammunition may laugh in their sleeves as to the efficacy of Panch Shila. It is true that we have no arms and ammunition except our moral strength. The time has come for testing how far this moral strength could stand before arms and ammunition. We have now in a way succeeded in seeing cease-fire in Egypt, though the situation there does not warrant complacency in the sense that everything is O.K. There are circumstances which create agitation and suspicion in us. The Anglo-French forces are still persisting there and certain conditions are put forward to their withdrawal. Any conditional withdrawal is no withdrawal. The forces are even now persisting there thinking who is to go first, whether the Russian forces should leave Hungary or the Anglo-French should vacate the Egyptian territory.

**16 hrs.**

At one stage, before 1935, India had three religions, Hinduism, Budhism and Islam. In 1935, the Buddhists separated themselves from us. From 1935 to 1947, we had two religions here, Hinduism and Islam. After 1947, even Islam has gone out. So, there is Hindu *raj* here, and here we are adopting secularism, and we are being surrounded by other countries and people of other religions and in the face of that we have also to pursue a certain policy to see that we do not interfere with others, nor allow others to interfere with our country. Therefore, the present policy of Panch Shila is merely intended to see that everybody lives well and there is no interference in the affairs of one another. At one stage we thought that our neighbour Pakistan would be very friendly towards us, but in spite of our being very lenient and tolerant with regard to their attitude, they continue their anti-Indian propaganda, and Pakistan is trying to exploit the present situation also against India. We have to see that we come out honourably from this trouble. The Pakistan Government is now thinking that some blunder might be committed by the Government of India which they can take advantage of and see that some trouble is caused even in India itself. I am sure they will not succeed in that, and that ultimately they will realise that what they thought was wrong. The other countries are very inimical towards our country in the sense that we are now rising up high in the estimation of the world because the so-called powerful countries are seeking the assistance and guidance of our Prime Minister in case of trouble and he is able to inject new ideas and new theories and thus clear the trouble. That is entirely due to our detachment, that we are having certain moral standards and basing our conduct on Panch Shila. Our guiding principles in foreign affairs are the principles enunciated in Panch Shila.

I can only say at the end that our Prime Minister has made these pronouncements which are very categorical and positive, and our position has been made clear to all the countries, whether friend or foe, and ultimately they will all realise that the policy pursued by the Government of India is the right policy, and that they will come round one day or other to see that this policy is pursued all over the world.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao** (South Kanara—South): It is some time since I have taken part in a debate on foreign affairs in this House. It strikes me that this debate is somewhat different from all the other debates which I have witnessed in the House on foreign affairs. In the past, whenever we discussed Government's policies or actions in the international field, the world situation at any given moment was more or less static. That unfortunately, is not the case today.

**16.04 hrs.**

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

I was struck with one or two passages in the Prime Minister's statement on Friday when he gave us his assessment of the world situation and

[Shri B. Shiva Rao]

the keynote, it seemed to me, lay in two sentences which I am quoting:

> "The world appears now to be in the grip of the fevered psychology of war and I am reminded of the months preceding the last Great War. It may be that the little wars we have had are only a first round and bigger conflicts lie ahead."

It struck me as a very gloomy assessment of the situation, and nothing he said this morning has relieved to any considerable extent that gloom. This factor must weigh with the House in this debate, and in fact, must override all other considerations. There have been criticisms and there will be criticisms of some aspects of the Government's policy today and tomorow, but it seems to me that our main task should be to see whether out of all the comments and the criticisms that are made in the course of the debate, there emerge points which may usefully serve as guides to the Government in its foreign policy in the immensely difficult days that lie ahead of us. In performing that task, many hon. Members must have felt as I have done, that sufficient information was not available to us.

I had expected after the Prime Minister's speech on Friday that the External Affairs Ministry would take the trouble to circulate a memorandum to all hon. Members containing all the facts, the texts of the various resolutions and other relevant information with particular reference to the proceedings of the General Assembly. I made an unsuccessful attempt during the week-end to obtain this information. Only this morning after I came to the House I was given the texts of the two speeches made by the leader of the Indian delegation to the General Assembly. I presume that these speeches also appeared in the *Hindustan Times* today. It seems to me that the External Affairs Ministry should at least hereafter take the trouble to keep the House informed from time to time of the various developments that take place, not only in the General Assembly but outside in reference to the international situation.

The Prime Minister, in the course of his observations today, referred to the vast amount of information that the Ministry receives from various capitals in the world. Much of it, possibly a good deal of it, is confidential information which cannot be disclosed to anyone outside the Government; but there may also be a certain amount of information which would be useful both to hon. Members and to the Indian press. I mention the Indian press because in this crisis the press has been very badly served by the news agencies which function both in New York and in other parts of the world.

It is difficult for us, placed as we are, to determine with any precision how long this crisis will continue to remain full of danger. Accusations and counter-accusations are being made almost every day. The British now claim that their aggression in Egypt has prevented Soviet intrigues in the Middle East from succeeding. On the other side, we have the Soviet Union's claim against the Western powers' action in regard to the events in Hungary. To the British Prime Minister what has happened in Egypt is not a war, it is only an armed conflict. In Hungary, thousands of ardent, young Hungarian patriots have died, but it is explained that they were only the representatives of certain reactionary elements in that country; and so this game goes on, of covering ugly facts with fine phrases, and meanwhile the world is drifting into more and more dangerous situations.

I realise that mere condemnation of aggression or of any other form of guilt is not going to solve the problem that is confronting humanity at the present moment. The question is whether there is a way out to prevent mounting suspicion and mutual

hostilities overwhelming the world in disaster.

Sir, I am glad that the Prime Minister has firmly turned down the suggestion which has been made by many in the country, including so respected a statesman as Shri Rajagopalachari, that India should walk out of the Commonwealth. Precisely how this would help either Egypt or the rest of the world, I cannot see. And, it seems very odd that many of those who have advocated this step and have so readily condemned British aggression in Egypt do not seem to have a word of sympathy for the people who have suffered from Russian atrocities in Hungary. But, that apart, I fail to see why we should cut off our association with the British people for the blunder of a Government which is in power today and which may be replaced by its opponents tomorrow. The Commonwealth association imposes on us no handicaps and no limitations. But it does enable us to maintain an outlook which stretches beyond continents and races.

We must, therefore, look round for positive remedies at the present juncture. Mere non-co-operation and boycott will bring no relief. I suggest that we should consider first of all immediate steps to prevent further deterioration of the world situation and make efforts to bring back the world from the brink of war. And, secondly, when those efforts have succeeded, we can then think of long term measures to reduce tensions all round.

I think it is a very fortunate coincidence that the Prime Minister is due in Washington some time next month for talks with President Eisenhower. A meeting between these two world statesmen would, at any time, have been of great significance and value to the rest of the world. But, in this crisis, these talks may produce enduring and far-reaching results. Today, the situation is difficult, but it is at least fluidic and uncertain. But one cannot say what movements may take place in many parts of Europe in the next few weeks and create further complications. And I, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to the Prime Minister that, subject to his own engagements and President Eisenhowers' convenience, he should hasten his visit to Washington as much as possible. I venture to suggest that these talks should be regarded as of the utmost urgency for the sake of saving world peace.

Sir, the joint statement issued by the four Prime Ministers of the Colombo Powers last week and the one which our Prime Minister made in the House on Friday stressed one common point; namely, that the United Nations must be strengthened in all ways so that it may prove for the future an adequate instrument for the maintenance of world peace. That brings me to the question whether the Charter, as it stands, is capable of answering all the present and future needs of the world. I say from my experience of the functioning of the United Nations, as a member of the Indian Delegation for a number of years, that the Charter, as it stands, is a very inadequate and poor instrument.

Let me take only one provision in the Charter as an example, because both these statements to which I have referred have indicated the undesirable consequences of military pacts. Such pacts hastened the death of the League of Nations and I have not the least doubt that the United Nations is bound to go the same way sooner or later if the Charter is not meanwhile suitably amended. Article 52 of the Charter permits the formation of such military pacts and it almost encourages them to do so. So long as that provision is in the Charter no real remedy is possible. In fact, according to the terms of Article 52, members of the United Nations entering into those arrangements are asked to solve all their disputes through such regional arrangements or agencies even before going to the Security Council.

I was in San Francisco in 1945 when the United Nations was formed and

[Shri B. Shiva Rao]

the draft of the Charter was produced. The Second World War, at that time, was in its final stages, but the framers of the Charter were in a hurry to complete the task before the differences between the Soviet Union on the one side and Britain, France and the United States, on the other, all Allies in the last War, could come to the surface. In 1945, there were 51 members of the United Nations of whom only 6 were from Asia and 2 from Africa. I am, of course, not including the Union of South Africa in this number. Actually, at that time, India was a member of the United Nations only by courtesy, because we were not a free nation in 1945, and the Indian Delegation was chosen by the British authorities. The voice of Asia was hardly heard at San Fransisco. But in these 11 years, the position has greatly improved. There are at present 79 members of the United Nations, of whom 18 are from Asia and 6 from Africa. And the Asian-African group, as I have seen for myself, consisting of these 24 members is a factor today of growing importance, not only in the United Nations but in all its Councils and specialised agencies.

I do not suggest that the revision of the Charter is going to prove an easy or a smooth task. I do not underrate the difficulties. Nevertheless, I am convinced that serious and collective effort should be made to overhaul the United Nations in several respects in accordance with the needs of today. This is neither the time nor the occasion for a detailed discussion of the revision of the Charter. But, there is one point which I would like to mention, because in both the documents to which I have referred, there is a statement that at the root of many of our troubles today is the revival of the colonial spirit. Let us make no mistake about it. The colonial spirit is not the monopoly of the powers of Western Europe. There are other forms of colonialism which have sprung up in other parts of the world in recent years.

It was my privilege to represent India for 5 years on a special committee of the U.N. on Colonial Areas, the non-self-governing territories, as they are called in the Charter. That chapter, Chapter XI, is the weakest part of the Charter today. No doubt, some progress has been made in the economic, social and educational fields in several colonies. But, I have noticed, especially in recent years, a definite and growing reactionary spirit at work. In fact, there is a determined effort on the part of some Colonial Powers to make the authority of the United Nations over colonial areas as vague and shadowy as possible. But the situation is not without its bright side. There are 24 members of the United Nations from Asia and Africa, as I have pointed out, who will support the strengthening of the provisions dealing with Colonial Administrations. Not only these countries, but an increasing number of Latin American Republics take an active and sympathetic interest in the welfare and the progress of the colonial peoples. I am bound to add that American tradition is strongly and consistently against the maintenance of colonialism in any part of the world. These are favourable factors of which the fullest advantage should be taken at the present moment. I express the hope that the Bandung Powers will give serious consideration to this matter without further delay and place it on the agenda of the next session.

**Shri Joachim Alva** (Kanara): There have been whispers, nay, some protests about our foreign policy. It is the continuation of what has been followed in the past. After we attained independence, we had to face so many difficulties. Friends who were doubtful, both within and without, thought for instance that India would not live long enough and could not make any progress because of instability. They thought that we were in the grip of communal frenzy. But they were all disappointed. They have also attacked our internal policies—our socialist pattern of society.

Hence their condemnation of our foreign policy.

Our foreign policy has been essentially of one and the same pattern from the day we attained independence right up to date. Our foreign policy has been based on the strength of ages, the philosophy of Hinduism, the essence of Buddhism, and the good things of Islam, Christianity and Sikhism as never witnessed either by the East or the West. We still hold to that policy and when we do not change that policy, we cannot become selfish. We are all brought together by common ties. We do not give away in action what we deny in thought.

The architect of our foreign policy, is the man who has been nurtured in the science and philosophy of the West and who was reading Marxism and who sat at the feet of our greatest man, Mahatma Gandhi, such a man can never have double standards. I am afraid my friends Shri Jaiprakash Narain and Shri Asoka Mehta, with whom I spent some happy days 25 years ago in Nasik prison and for whom I have great affection and regard, have gone astray from the right path. They have found fault with our internal policy and they have found fault with our foreign policy. I am afraid the atmosphere of the great city of Bombay still weighs in their minds. And what is the atmosphere of Bombay? The Forum of Free Enterprise, the Democratic Research Institute and the Indian Cultural Freedom plus M. R. Masani! These are the agencies which have much to do with foreigners. I am glad that we have spurned their influence.

I looked for one word of condemnation in the practical speech of my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, about by-passing Egypt. The attack on Egypt by the Anglo-French forces was the worst attack of this century after the end of the last war. Let us not forget it. Egypt has suffered for over hundred years since the time Napoleon had cast his covetous eyes on the Nile area and they are still having trouble in the Suez Canal area. I had a talk with the Egyptian Ministers in Cairo as also the members of the Revolutionary Council in 1954. I can say that if I am not mistaken the Egyptians are patriotic and determined men. I may say with all the humility that though we have a huge army, we have not the same set of men in our country. They are having a big fight to root out corruption. They may be inexperienced but they are quick and they are learning things. I asked one of the Egyptian Ministers why they did not receive Mr. Chou-en-Lai when he passed through to Cairo in 1954. But then within a year they had revolutionalised their thought and they have made friendship with everybody. They will not take a cent of American money if it means bondage of their country. Let us not forget that. Is it not our duty to go to her help? Is it not our duty to be on their side? What prevented my friend Shri Asoka Mehta from saying that we are solidly behind the people of Egypt in their sufferings? But only the question of Hungary has been taken up. We were trained under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. When British bombs were falling on Egypt we have condemned Britain in the strongest terms. Now when the Russian troops have entered Hungary the Prime Minister has said the same thing about the attack on Hungary. Let us not also forget that nobody raised a voice in San Francisco when U.N. Charter was being hammered out there in 1946. My friend Mr. Shiva Rao referred to San Franciso. Molotov's was the solitary voice raised on behalf of India at San Francisco then. What guarantee have we that we will be free on the Pakistan border? When guarantee have we about our Kashmir and Goa border and that India's independence will not be set at nought? We are not sure about it. But we have got the will to fight if our liberty or freedom is in danger. The Congress party has got the will and so long as it is in power there is no danger. We fought the British imperialism that way and survived.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Now we are condemning Russia. It was Russia's business to have made friendship with Hungary 15 years ago. If they have failed in that policy, it is so much the worse for them. Then, what about Western Germany where the Americans are sitting tight?

Now, in the case of Goa what is our position? The Prime Minister of Canada said one thing about Goa when he was here and by the time he went away he said something else. They have something else to say about Kashmir. We must know who our friends are and what their motives are. We must distinguish between wheat and chaff. America and France and Britain have not said a word about Kashmir or Goa. So, when we come to the question of our foreign policy, let us not forget who our friends are.

There is another aspect which was dealt with by my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta and that is the attack on Mr. Krishna Menon. As I said, they are all speaking under the influence of the Bombay Democratic Research Institute etc. and are attacking Mr. Krishna Menon and others and the foreign policy of the country as a whole. Now Mr. Krishna Menon has attended a series of conferences and has taken part in negotiations and he has raised the prestige of our country very high. There is no use in finding fault with him. If you engage a prominent barrister to defend or argue your case, has he to take your instructions every now and then? Is it not up to him to take every step or whatever course of action he thinks expedient in the special circumstances in emergency cases in the interest of his client? Once you entrust a case to him, it is up to him to act in the best way. Let us not quarrel on that point.

Only recently the Swiss Government has rejected the idea of American inspectors sent out with uranium fuel project. The Swiss Government were not prepared to the American observers going round about and observing things, in the reactors which they were going to set up in Switzerland. Then what is the objection to have U.N. observers in Hungary? We have enough experience of the functioning of U.N. observers in Kashmir. This House knows only too well how they took sides in controversial issues. U. N. observers are not people who are above party politics. So, there was nothing wrong in rejecting such a proposal.

Today international morality has broken down and the first blow at international morality has been dealt by Britain and France. And Russia has also followed suit. The international agreement which we tried to build up as a result of the Panch Shila from the time Marshal Tito arrived in India is still in suspense. At that time many people were doubtful of its utility. But as a result of Marshal Tito's visit, there was a chain of events and Panch Shila has grown. When the Russian leaders came here, they were given a thunderous welcome. But we have never shut our eyes to what is happening. When they interfered in Hungary, our Prime Minister clearly stated that we did not like their interference in Hungary. We have to ask our friends or foes whether they will adopt peaceful methods. What is Marshal Tito supposed to have said? I have not the exact statement, but I would like you to verify it. He is supposed to have said that the first invitation to the Soviet to intervene in Hungary was wrong, but the second invitation had helped to save the forces of socialism. If that is the case, we want to know how the Allied warnings were friendly. If Britain thinks that it can beat down Nasser, to use a very expressive phrase, they are mistaken. *The New York Times* of 4th November contains an item from Nicosia that Nasser has a secret weapon, the weapon of Arab nationalism and that Nasser is more of a hero than he has been to the street mobs of Cairo. This was dispatched from Nicosia. As I told you already, we have not liked Hitler baking

down the five million Jews and roasting them in Germany, nor do we like even the Russians to undermine the force of law and order and start violence in Hungary. Our hearts and our sympathy go out to oppressed and suffering friends whether they be in the East or the West.

The Prime Minister was one of the first statesmen in the whole world to raise his voice when the Americans were carrying on nuclear experiments in Japan and thus endangering the lives of the Japanese people. We are one in condemning aggression and violence on any and every side. But let us not forget the main topic of Egypt. It was a question of a 130-day episode. On June 13, to be exact, the British and French troops left for Suez Canal and in October they launched their attack. In less than 130 days the Anglo-Saxon and French troops were in Egypt preceded by Israeli aggression. Here is a leader in the *Economist*, daied September 22nd 1956—

> "Nobody can tell at this stage whether Britain really would have used force against Egypt durig the first 48 hours if it had had the force available and in position; the fact is that the force was not available and in position, and this realisation overwhelmed the dangerous initial impulse to slap Nasser down."

We are all apt to forget the French attack on Morocco, on Tunis and Algeria. The British bases are in Lybia. Bases are equally dangerous as stationing of troops. If the whole of Africa or North Africa, a great deal of Asia and other parts of the world are strewn with bases, if the Americans object to an independent government in Guatemala, if the British said that their frontier was on the Rhine, if the Americans said that their frontier is on this side of the Rhine, then is it very unjustified when Russia, which had got its freedom after years of hard struggle, wants a friendly states around her. We do not want any country to be annihilated from the face of the globe, whether it be England, America, U.S.S.R. or China. We want them to live in terms of friendship. Then only we can have a footwork and groundwork of Panch Shila. Otherwise our own prosperity in a world of unprosperous areas and unhappy days will not be a thing worth enjoying or worth possessing.

What happened to the three-power declaration of 1950 guaranteeing assistance to the victims of aggression in the Middle East? It is only being used because Egypt had to be grabbed, the British had to get back to Suez. I do not want the House to forget the cardinal fact, namely that Egypt has suffered for the sake of India, Egypt has been held in bondage even after India was set free. Therefore, we have always to look to them with an eye of sympathy and we should be of assistance to them.

Mr. Selwyn Llyod, the Foreign Secretary of the U.K., told us in a public meeting in Delhi that the Baghdad Pact was aimed upwards, was aimed northwards, was meant perhaps to annihilate the northern powers. The Baghdad Pact has been torn to pieces; it consists of a company meeting without the Chairman or the Managing Director, and yet they want to pump life and oxygen into that Pact. You are aware how this House was rocked with agitation after the visit of the U.S. Vice-President Nixon to this country, after he went to Karachi and after his return to Washington it was decided to arm Pakistan, how we were very much feeling the cold war. Let us judge other powers, other peoples and other nations by the same yardstick that others apply, in a moral sense and let us apply always the correct moral values. The League of Nations was smashed up because America would not join it and now the United Nations Organisation has been morally smashed up by the Anglo-French combination. Unless they quit from Egypt, unless the Sinai Desert is cleared by Israel, there will be no peace in the Middle East. What has Israel done to Egypt you all know—

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Israel is a small country after all! Not for the next 100 years will the Arabs forget her or forgive her. I am only analysing a situation and am not taking any sides. I am only describing what has happened. Those who advocate the cause of peace in the Middle East should remember that we are very much interested in Israel and Egypt living in terms of amity, in terms of economic co-operation, in terms of a settlement of the refugee problem, and these will be settled only if the Anglo-French forces and Israel forces quit Egypt.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this chance to speak on this occasion. And last but not least, one word about the 'open-sky' declaration made by Marshal Bulganin yesterday; this is one further step in the cause of peace. Whether it came at the right time or wrong time, whether it came with this motive or that motive, we are not concerned with it now. For the Soviets to consent to the open sky inspection is indeed a very substantial progress, and it is almost the first time that India has been asked to sit on a conference table with these great powers. Whether the other countries accept it or not is not what we are concerned with now. We have not invited ourselves nor do we want to sit on a table with other great powers. But India for the first time has been invited to take her active place along with the other great powers—England, America, U.S.S.R. and France. And I hope that before long China will not be excluded.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das** (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): I fully endorse what my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, has said about Hungary. I do not have much to add to that except to say that the Prime Minister today delineated the whole story with regard to Hungary up till now from the beginning.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru** : May I interrupt a minute? A complaint is made that I had not helped them with anything. I have done everything. I have done everything as it came to me. I said that normally details of the voting do not come, that voting takes place about half a dozen times a day, it is complicated voting and the details do not come. I said previously that each paragraph is voted on separately. If more details are necessary, I have to send for them. I got Shri Krishna Menon's speech the night before last. Yesterday I asked for copies to be sent round and it is here this morning. I did as far as it was possible for me and I could not do it earlier.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** I was not going into the matter of the vote in the U.N.O. The Prime Minister's announcement, from the time of his speech in the U.N.E.S.C.O. meeting, has been stepped up in one way or another until we have a complete picture now.

16.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPAKER *in the Chair*]

Whether all the information was available from the very beginning or not, the Prime Minister has now admitted that it was the absolute right of the people of Hungary to have their own Government and no foreign power could intervene. This should have been stated long ago and if that had been done by the Prime Minister, I believe, with the most cordial relations he has with the Russian rulers, the matter might have been different. All this suffering that the Hungarian people had gone through would have been obviated. However, now that he has drawn the full picture and put the blame where it belongs in the matter of Hungary just as he has been doing with regard to the Anglo-French and Israeli attack on Egypt, I believe that he is now in line with the other great power of the other bloc, namely, America.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Who is in line with what? I am in nobody's line.

very beginning, condemned the action of Soviet Russia in Hungary.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am in line with nobody except with our country. We agree with the United States on many matters and we disagree with them in some. We agree with the Soviet Union on many matters and we disagree with them in some matters.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** When I say that we are in line with the U.S.A., it does not mean that it showed us the way and the Prime Minister followed it. I do not mean that. I meant that it was what the American Government had done from the beginning in condemning the Soviet action in Hungary; that position is now completely asserted by the Prime Minister.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I will again tell him that that is not so.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** That is my view.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may have his own views; there is no harm in that. But, the Prime Minister says that we are not in line with them in this matter.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** I have understood that. The world has been covered with dark clouds during the last two or three weeks both in Egypt as well as in Hungary. I feel that there is always a silver lining to every cloud. This silver lining, I see, is in the attitude taken by the U.S.A.'s President Eisenhower in regard to both these cases. For many years lately the U.S.A. had been doing everything by military pacts and so on, and by spending millions of dollars with a view to contain communism where it is and not to allow it to spread any further. In doing that, it has aligned itself with many reactionary forces and sometimes supported colonialism. That is why in India and elsewhere, there has been a cry, particularly by the communist friends, about American imperialism. I am convinced that there is no American imperialism. There never was any. It has never grabbed any land anywhere. There might have been—there was in the last century—dollar imperialism, particularly in South America but in this century, things have changed and there is no such thing as imperialism. With a view to contain communism they have made alliances in one place or another and it really meant that they were supporting the colonialism of England and France. During the period after the second World War, the three had been going together. Many a time it had been said during the last three or four years that the Soviet Government had been trying to create a rift among them. By remaining together with Britain and Franoe, certainly the U.S.A. was supporting colonialism. But, in this case, it condemned it, the moment there was this invasion by the Anglo-French forces and Israel. I am also glad to note that the plan which it had to supply U.K. and France with oil from the American continent is also being held up. I suppose this to be the economic sanction which it is trying to use against U.K. and France.

They have also condemned in equal terms the action of the Soviets in Hungary. The President of the United States has been impartial in this matter. When our Prime Minister goes to visit him, it will be the proper time for him, because he has the most friendly relations with the Soviet authorities for the last two or three years, to play the role of a mediator between the two blocs without any spirit of revenge against anyone. Although we are condemning the action of Britain and France, we know what they are going to suffer economically during the next few months in regard to oil and other things. There should be no spirit of revenge against U.K. or France or the Soviet Russia. If he can play that role properly and bring about evacuation of the forces not only in Hungary but in other East European countries as well as in Egypt, negotiations could be started and the

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

U.S.A. and other countries could be persuaded to get rid of the bases in foreign lands. Then it will be a great thing and what Egypt and Hungary have suffered lately will not go in vain. Of course, we have to remember that this is not an easy task. However, it must be tried and the world must be rid of this suspense. The fear that any time any litttle war somewhere or other will result in a third world war must be banished from this world.

**श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमती शाह** (जिला गढ़वाल—पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर—उत्तर): श्रीमान्, प्रधान मंत्री के स्पष्टीकरण को हम सभों ने सुना। हमें आलोचना से डरना नहीं है। हमारी जितनी आलोचना की जायेगी उतना ही हमारा लाभ होगा क्योंकि आलोचना किसी को त्रुटि को दिखाने के वास्ते होती है। और आलोचना चाहे किसी भी विचार से की जाये, जिस की आलोचना की जाती है उस का लाभ ही होता है। इसलिये आलोचना को तो हमें अपनाना है। हमें तो केवल यही ध्यान रखना है कि हम ठीक कार्य करते रहें और जहां तक हो सके सब के साथ भलाई करते रहें और दूसरों की मदद करते रहें। यही हमारे लिये सब से अधिक श्रेयस्कर होगा कि हम सब के साथ मित्रता बनाये रखें।

आज मिस्र पर अनुचित हमला हुआ है और हंगरी पर अनुचित हमला हुआ है। कौन ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा जिस के मन में इस से दुःख न हुआ हो और कौन ऐसा होगा जो इस की निन्दा न करे? इन बातों से हम को दुःख होना स्वाभाविक ही है।

झगड़ा मिटाने के बहाने मिस्र पर हमला किया गया यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। यह बहुत ही निन्दनीय बात है। इसी प्रकार हंगरी पर आक्रमण भी निन्दा की ही वस्तु है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ जनरल असेम्बली के प्रस्ताव की एक धारा का हम ने विरोध किया। मैं अपने को राजनीतिज्ञ तो नहीं कहती, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी समझ में आया है, यह बात हम ने उचित ही की है कि उस प्रस्ताव की एक धारा का हम ने समर्थन नहीं किया। आज अगर हम पर भी इसी प्रकार काश्मीर के मामले में बीत जाये तो क्या जो हमारे मित्र देश हैं वह इस बात का समर्थन करेंगे? हरगिज नहीं करेंगे। इसीलिये मेरे तुच्छ विचार में हम ने इस मामले में जो किया है वह ठीक ही किया है।

आज बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र अणुबम जैसे घातक अस्त्रों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं और उन का परीक्षण करने से नहीं रुक रहे हैं। इस का क्या अर्थ लगाया जाये? इस का यही अर्थ लगाया जा सकता है कि अधिक से अधिक लड़ाई और संहार करने के लिये नये नये उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं। इस के लिये हम को यही सोचना है कि हम इन परीक्षणों को कैसे रोकें और उन देशों को कैसे समझावें कि उन को ये बातें नहीं करनी चाहियें। इन से केवल संहार ही होगा, कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

श्रीमान्, मैं आप से पूछती हूं कि पाकिस्तान का हमारे साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार है। कब तक हम अपनी सहन शक्ति को मजबूत बनाये रखेंगे? ईश्वर करे हमारी सहन शक्ति न डिगे और हम सदा उचित बात ही करें। पाकिस्तान पर हमारा कितना ऋण है जो वह हम को वापस नहीं कर रहा है और फिर भी हम से मांस अन्न की और दूसरी चीजों की की जाती है। और जहां तक हम से हो सकता है हम वे चीजें देते रहे हैं। मेरी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना है कि हमारी सहन-शक्ति का बांध न टूटे।

कुछ दिन हुए हमारे यहां लंका के प्रधान मंत्री आये थे और उन्हों ने यहां बहुत प्रेम प्रदर्शित किया । पर यह भी विचारणीय बात है कि लंका में सदियों से रहते हुए जो हमारे भारतीय हैं उन को तो निकाला जा रहा है । तो केवल यहां आ कर प्रेम प्रदर्शित करने से क्या लाभ हो सकता है ? यह प्रेम का प्रदर्शन तो ऐसा हुआ कि मन में तो कुछ और है और व्यवहार कुछ और है । यह नीति कहां तक उत्तम है और इस से किस तरह संसार का कल्याण होगा यह भी विचारणीय बात है । इसी प्रकार गोवा में भारतीय कब तक यातना सहते रहेंगे ?

हमें तो सोचना है कि हम ऐसे कठिन समय में किस तरह से बचें । हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है । मेरे विचार से तो इस प्रश्न का यही एक हल है कि जो उचित है उस से हम पीछे न हटें और उसे जाहिर करने में संकोच न करें । यही एक हल है जिस सेहम अपनी स्थिति ठीक रख सकते हैं । हमें किसी से दुश्मनी नहीं करनी है । पर हमें उचित बात कहने में डरना भी नहीं है ।

आंज सब देश एक दूसरे को दबाना चाहते हैं । यह राजनीति कहां तक उचित है? कोई भी देश इस बात का हकदार है कि वह स्वतंत्र रहे । इसलिये जहां तक हो सकता है हमें तो यही देखना है और यही प्रयत्न करना है कि सब देश स्वतंत्र रहे और जिस देश को भी दबाया जाये, उस की हमें सहायता करनी चाहिये, चाहे कितना ही बड़ा देश उस को दबाता हो । इस से यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि चाहे हम निर्बल हैं या बलवान हैं, पर हम सदा सत्य का ही साथ देते हैं और सत्य के बल पर ही हम किसी से डरते नहीं हैं ।

• **श्री श्रीनारायण दास** (दरभंगा–मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसार आज ऐसी विषम अवस्था में आ गया है कि जिस में इस बात का पूरा खतरा नजर आता है कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के, या संसार के सभी दूसरे देश जो सैनिक अस्त्र शस्त्र से सुसज्जित नहीं हैं, जिन के पास सैनिक ताकत नहीं है, उन की स्वतंत्रता खतरे में आ गई है ।

हम समझते थे, जैसाकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा, कि आज की दुनिया में इस तरह का नग्न आघात किसी देश की स्वतंत्रता पर पड़ सकता है जैसाकि मिस्र देश पर पड़ा है । जब रूस के प्रधान मंत्री और वहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मंत्री यहां आये थे तो उन्हों ने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री के साथ मिल कर जिस नीति की घोषणा की उस में भी हमें और दुनिया के बहुत से मुल्कों को यह विश्वास हो गया था कि अब पुराने रवैये में आमूल परिवर्तन होगा और दूसरे देशों की स्वतंत्रता का आदर किया जायेगा और उन के भीतरी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करने की नीति बरती जायेगी । लेकिन हंगरी में जो वाकयात हुए हैं उन से स्पष्ट मालूम होता है कि वहां की जनता में जो उस देश की व्यवस्था के खिलाफ उत्साह पैदा हुआ था उस के विरुद्ध रूस का वह रवैया नहीं रहा जिस की हम आशा करते थे । हो सकता है कि रूस के सामने कुछ विशेष कठिनाइयां रही हों और उस को मजबूर हो कर अस्त्र का सहारा लेना पड़ा हो, और दूसरे देश में अपनी फौज भेजनी पड़ी हो, लेकिन दुनिया के और मुल्कों को यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ती है कि अगर रूस ने वहां पर शान्ति की नीति अख्तियार की होती तो अच्छा होता और जो दुनिया के वातावरण में एक नया परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा था उस में वृद्धि होती । यद्यपि बहुत से देश पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को पूरे तौर पर नहीं मानते, और सहअस्तित्व के सिद्धान्त को पूरे तौर से नहीं मानते, पर ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि दुनिया के बहुत बड़े हिस्से के राष्ट्र ऐसी नीति अख्तियार करेंगे कि जिस से दुनिया में अमन कायम रहेगी । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पश्चिम का साम्राज्यवाद देख रहा है कि एशिया से और अफ्रीका से उस का

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

कदम पूरे तौर पर उखाड़ना चाहता है । वह सिंहावलोकन कर के यह देख रहा है कि कहीं कुछ ऐसा रास्ता हम अख्तियार कर लें जिस से हमारा साम्राज्यवादी रूप चाहे परिवर्तित रूप में ही सही, लेकिन फिर भी एशिया और अफ्रीका के कुछ मुल्कों में रह जाये ।

विश्व पर बिना किसी तरह के प्रवोकेशन के, बिना किसी तरह की उत्तेजना के जबकि संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सभा में यह बात तय हो गई कि स्वेज समस्या को हल करने के लिये कुछ सिद्धान्त मान लिये गये और कहा गया और प्रस्ताव किया गया कि सम्बन्धित देश जैसे इंग्लैण्ड, फ्रांस और इजराइल यह सब मिल कर स्वेज की समस्याओं को निश्चित सिद्धान्त पर तय करने की कोशिश करेंगे, इस के मान लेने के बाद भी यह देखा गया कि यकायक इजरायल ने मिस्र पर चढ़ाई कर दी और उसी के साथ साथ इंग्लैण्ड और फ्रांस ने भी ईजिप्ट पर चढ़ाई कर दी . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member is likely to take some more time.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may continue tomorrow.

**17.02 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 20th November, 1956.*

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 367—69

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of each of the following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and under takings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :

(i) Supplementary Statement No. III—Thirteenth Session, 1956, of Lok Sabha.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Twelfth Session, 1956, of Lok Sabha.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Eleventh Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII—Eighth Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XXV—Seventh Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV—Sixth Session, 1954, of Sabha

(2) A copy of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Delimitation of Constituencies Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2713, dated the 15th November, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of each of the following Central Excises Notifications, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :

(i) Notification No. 15 CER/56, dated the 20th October, 1956. . .

(ii) Notification No. 16-CER/56, dated the 27th October, 1956.

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(iii) Notification No. 17-CER/56, dated the 3rd November, 1956

(4) A copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held in New Delhi in August, 1956.

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:

(i) Notification No. S.R.O. 2188, dated the 29th September, 1956

(ii) Notification No. S.R.O. 2503, dated the 3rd November, 1956.

(iii) Notification No. S.R.O. 2615, dated the 10th November, 1956.

(iv) Notification No. S.R.O. 2616, dated the 10th November, 1956

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE. . . . 369

Shri S.C. Samanta laid on the Table the Report of the Joint Committee on the Copyright Bill and the Evidence tendered before Joint Committee.

PETITION REPORTED . 370

Secretary reported the receipt of a petition signed by one petitioner in respect of the Sadhus and Sanyasis (Registration and Licensing) Bill

MOTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . . 371—482

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved the motion *re* International Situation. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1956—

Further discussion of the Motion *re* International Situation.